

# Enforce Rights, Pope Urges

## On Latin Trip, He Notes Need to Find, Punish Abuses

By Edward Cody  
Washington Post Service

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Pope John Paul II declared Thursday that the protection of human rights in Central America demands effective means of verifying abuses and "appropriate sanctions" for violations.

The pontiff made his remarks on the much-disputed subject in an address to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights at the end of his first full day in a Central American tour that will take him to Costa Rica, Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize and Haiti.

He set the theme of his Central America tour when he arrived Wednesday at San José's Juan Santamaría International Airport. The 15-minute arrival speech, with President Luis Alberto Monge at the pope's side, marked an unexpectedly specific and swift appeal for resolution of the conflicts troubling Central America.

"An unleashed clamor has reverberated with an urgent ring in my spirit," a clamor that rises from these lands and that calls for peace, an end to war and violent deaths; that implores reconciliation, expelling divisions and hatred; that aspires to justice, long but so far from reality," he said.

Vice President Bush voices concern over Latin American clerical support for Marxism, Page 3.

idically awaited, that wants to be called to a greater dignity, without renouncing its Christian, religious essence," he said.

As he has from the moment he landed Wednesday, John Paul II approached the politically charged issue Thursday in words described by regular Vatican observers as unusually explicit for the pope.

"This institution, which not without good reason has chosen San José as its headquarters, demonstrates a lively realization by American people and rulers that

promotion and defense of human rights are not a mere ideal, as noble and elevated as it might be, that in practice would be abstract and without organisms of effective control; but rather that they should have at their disposal effective instruments of verification and, if need be, appropriate sanctions," he said.

On one level, the pope's call amounted to a neutral endorsement of the fledgling human rights court in Costa Rica, which has yet to decide a case. It mentioned none of the Central American countries — such as El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala — where human rights has been a national and international issue.

On another level, however, his plea for effective verification procedures and sanctions against violators paralleled calls in the U.S. Congress for more stringent human rights for U.S. aid to El Salvador and more effective judicial proceedings against Salvadoran offi-

cers and soldiers implicated in the murders of Salvadorans and Americans.

At the same time, it indirectly echoed appeals from the Reagan administration and Nicaraguan exiles for increased protection of such human rights as free speech by the revolutionary Sandinist government in Managua.

In apparent recognition of this background to his words, the pontiff saluted the court's choice of San José as its headquarters. The democratic Costa Rican government boasts the least tarnished human rights record in Central America.

The pope made his address at the court shortly after reports reached San José from Guatemala that President Efraín Ríos Montt's government executed six prisoners by firing squad Thursday morning despite private appeals from the Vatican last month to avoid such



Pope John Paul II at an arrival ceremony in Costa Rica.

# U.S. Tells Romania Of Trade-Status Cut

## Will Suspend Special Tariff Status Because of Tax on Emigration

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration this week notified Romania, formerly Washington's best contact in the Soviet bloc, that its "most-favored-nation" trade status is being suspended because of its emigration policies.

The notification was given to visiting Deputy Foreign Minister Gheorghe Dolgu by senior State Department officials Tuesday, and is to be formally announced before the end of the week, according to official sources. It is likely to have serious consequences for U.S.-Romanian relations and major repercussions within Eastern Europe.

The cause of the trouble is the "education tax" to be levied by Bucharest against persons emigrating. The tax, starting at the equivalent of about \$3,600 for a person of high school education and increasing by about \$4,000 for each year of college education, is intended to stop the Romanian "brain drain" abroad or, if it continues, to repay the state for the education being exported.

Romania's case for most-favored-nation trade status, granted permanently and routinely to most non-Communist nations, is considered every 12 months under the 1974 Jackson-Vanik amendment, and in recent years Romania has bridled at the annual debate in the United States about its emigration policies.

Following adoption of the "education tax," Undersecretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger flew to Bucharest in January to warn President Nicolae Ceausescu that the United States would be forced to suspend trade benefits if the measure were carried out. Despite this plea, the tax was formally imposed last month.

Administration officials said the measure left them virtually no choice under the terms of Jackson-Vanik, originally prompted by the Soviet Union's adoption in 1972 of a similar tax. Moscow revoked the tax within a few months, but because of this history the U.S. law was specifically directed in part against trade benefits to Communist nations that impose "more than a nominal tax on emigration."

Further official consultations are expected before the formal termination, but given the two sides' fixed positions, U.S. officials said it is highly unlikely that the action could be averted.

Withdrawal of the trade benefits probably would cost Romania about \$200 million in sales to the United States because of sharply increased tariffs, sources said. Romanian sales in the United States were about \$350 million last year.

Loss of U.S. sales would be a new blow to Romania at a time when its economic ties with the West are in trouble. A shortage of foreign earnings forced Romania to suspend payments on its foreign loans for most of last year. In January, Bucharest informed creditor banks that it would withhold debt repayments of more than \$1 billion this year barring a rescheduling agreement.

The most serious effect, however, may be political. Despite efforts of U.S. and Romanian diplomats to limit the damage, the action is likely to be deeply resented in Bucharest.

Mr. Ceausescu, while pursuing unbending policies at home, had won unusual diplomatic autonomy among Soviet-bloc nations. This relative independence could be affected by a rupture of trade ties with Washington, according to State Department sources.



Arthur Scargill, leader of the British miners' union, was protected by policemen as he spoke outside the union headquarters in London following Thursday's meeting.

# Union to Poll U.K. Miners on Strike

United Press International

LONDON — Leaders of Britain's miners decided Thursday against calling a national coal strike next week without having first polled the rank and file. The voting was scheduled for Tuesday.

The unanimous decision was a surprise reversal by the militant union leaders, who had urged a nationwide strike without a membership vote to protest the planned closing of a mine in Wales and the expected appointment of an American director for Britain's state-run coal industry. The union also urged the 23,000 miners in South Wales who are on strike to return to work until the ballot result was known. But it appeared that most of those miners would not comply.

As the miners union met, government sources said that Ian MacGregor had been asked to become chairman of the National Coal Board. Mr. MacGregor, 70, a Scottish-born American industrialist, ordered large cuts in the number of workers when he became chairman of the state-owned steel industry in 1980.

# El Salvador Reportedly Schedules Presidential Vote for December

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — Leading politicians said Thursday that the Salvadoran government has decided to hold elections for a new president and Constituent Assembly in December, despite pressure from Washington to schedule the elections even earlier.

The decision on elections followed calls from Washington for advancing the elections scheduled for March 1984 to counter what U.S. analysts call a deteriorating military situation. The request for early elections was coupled with a new call on leftist guerrillas to stop fighting and join the democratic process.

"The object is to accelerate the democratic process" and "participation in the elections will be open to all parties, providing the left lays down its arms," said Rodolfo Castillo, a Christian Democratic Party leader.

But the Salvadoran guerrillas Thursday rejected the call for a permanent cease-fire in honor of Pope John Paul II's visit and vowed to launch a new offensive once the pope leaves the divided Central American nation.

The rebels' clandestine Radio Venceremos said, "We will begin sabotage against the electrical power in the whole nation. Beginning Monday, we will initiate sabotage against all types of transportation on the country's highways."

Mr. Castillo said that after a meeting late Wednesday of the nation's nine-member political com-

mission, officials agreed to a White House initiative to hold elections three months earlier than planned. The commission includes President Alvaro Magaña, Defense Minister José Guillermo García and representatives of four of the six parties with seats in the Constituent Assembly.

President Ronald Reagan's spokesman said Thursday that the "all necessary steps" to ensure victory in El Salvador, Page 2.

A representative in El Salvador, former Senator Richard Stone, met with top officials and political leaders on the weekend, promoting the idea that elections be held in October, a political source close to the talks told The Associated Press.

■ 'Crisis' Statement Denied

Lydia Chavez of The New York Times reported earlier from San Salvador.

Some Salvadoran officials said Wednesday that the military situation in their nation is "serious," but not as bleak as described by Reagan administration officials at a congressional hearing in Washington Tuesday.

The officials said Wednesday that El Salvador needed more military help from the United States in the form of supplies and training and that there also was a need for a change in the strategy for fighting the guerrillas.

But the officials dismissed the statement made at the Washington hearing that Salvadoran soldiers would run out of military supplies in 30 days unless the United States provided \$60 million immediately in additional aid. They also dismissed what they said was the impression in Washington that El Salvador was about to be taken over by the guerrilla forces.

The officials' statements were in reply to requests for comment on the testimony given Tuesday before a subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee by Thomas O. Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Nestor D. Sanchez, deputy assistant secretary of defense for inter-American affairs.

Commenting on the Reagan administration's assessment that El Salvador faced a "crisis," Colonel Rafael Flores Lima, the assistant secretary of defense, said: "I can't say that it is critical in the strict sense of the word. It is difficult, but we are facing that now."

Colonel Reinaldo López Nula, director of the national police, voiced similar views, as did two other officials who declined to be quoted by name.

"No, I don't believe it is critical," Colonel López said of the military situation. "We have had some favorable progress in the last week, so I don't think it is critical at all."

Military officials in El Salvador suggested the Reagan administration viewed the Salvadoran situation as a "crisis" because they feared what might happen in the region if the guerrillas were to win.

# Chinese Defense Chief Urges Nuclear Buildup

By Michael Weisskopf  
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's defense minister has called for a greater emphasis on the production of nuclear weapons in the nation's military modernization program.

China has had nuclear arms since the 1950s but has played down their significance in favor of Mao's guerrilla war strategy for defending the vast country. Officials in Beijing have described the modest Chinese nuclear arsenal as strictly defensive while calling on the superpowers to stop fueling the arms race.

In an article in the theoretical journal Red Flag, however, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping said China should concentrate its defense funds on the production of strategic guided missiles, nuclear fuel and bombs.

He said the nation should always be prepared for danger and "use the present international atmosphere of relative peace to develop as quickly as we can new types of weapons" and equipment to strengthen the modernization of national defense.

Excerpts of the article were published in advance Thursday by the state-run news agency Xinhua.

Foreign military analysts in Beijing said the article contains the most explicit public emphasis on China's nuclear program in recent memory.

It was unclear, however, whether Mr. Zhang was divulging a policy decision or simply advancing his point of view in what is thought to be an intense leadership debate on how to modernize the military.

A Western analyst said Beijing might have decided to emphasize nuclear weapons because "it may be able to make a bigger splash with less money" than it would by updating conventional weapons.

In December, Mr. Zhang said it was essential for China to reduce its peacetime military spending to ensure rapid economic development.

Little is known of China's defense spending. Annual budget figures are published — the defense appropriation for this year is about \$9 billion — but China refuses to disclose how the funds are subdivided into military sectors and programs. Moreover, actual defense spending is believed to be much higher than published because funds are buried in other budget categories.

Foreign experts, however, believe a sizable portion of overall military spending goes to the nuclear program as China seeks to develop a second-strike capability to deter a Soviet attack.

A credible nuclear deterrent fits into China's current goal of asserting an independent role in world politics. Diplomats say it would make China less vulnerable to Soviet nuclear threats and less dependent on the U.S. nuclear umbrella.

"It gives them a voice in the world," said a European military

analyst. "It's something they can wave at the Soviets."

China's nuclear capability will lag far behind that of the Soviet Union and the United States, but it is said to have advanced considerably since the successful 1980 testing of long-range intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The ICBMs may be several years from deployment, but they are said to be capable of carrying nuclear warheads to any place in the Soviet Union and to the western United States.

Last October, China took a big stride toward diversifying its nuclear arsenal by successfully test-firing a submarine-based ballistic missile from beneath the water.

The breakthrough moved China closer to developing an operational nuclear submarine fleet, but Western experts say a few years still are needed before scientists can perfect the launching system, ensure missile accuracy and design enough vessels to make the sea-based deterrent credible.

China now has only two nuclear-powered submarines with a capacity of six missiles each, according to Western experts.

Mr. Zhang was directly responsible for the submarine missile breakthrough as chairman of the Defense Ministry's scientific and technological commission. He declared at the time that the test helped "create a new situation" in the nation's military capability.

Mr. Zhang, who became defense minister in November, also presided over the nuclear program when a simulated tactical nuclear weapon was detonated last June in north central China.

A local newspaper published a photograph of a mushroom cloud with a caption saying it was an "atomic bomb."

# Heart Recipient, Improving, Calls His Ordeal Worthwhile

By Lawrence K. Altman  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Dr. Barney B. Clark, commenting publicly for the first time about his life with an implanted artificial heart, says the ordeal has been worthwhile for him and will be for others in his situation because "either they die or have it done."

Dr. Clark's remarks, recorded on videotape Tuesday and released at a news conference Wednesday, were made in response to questions from Dr. William C. DeVries, the surgeon who performed the operation.

Dr. Clark, 57, a dentist, was asked whether the "artificial heart" had been uncomfortable. "Not at all," he said. "It's a thing you get used to."

"Yes, it has been hard," he added, "but the heart itself has pumped right all along and I think

it is doing well. All in all, it has been a pleasure to be able to help people."

Dr. Clark also said that he was worried about the state of his lungs and bothered by "lack of air" and "shortness of breath," caused by a chronic lung problem that predated the implant operation.

When he spoke, his voice was hoarse and he seemed tired. The videotape was made at about 5 P.M., a time of day when Dr. Clark is often tired, officials at the University of Utah Medical Center in Salt Lake City said.

A physician who viewed the videotape noted that Dr. Clark had "labored breathing," that he had to stop frequently to catch his breath and spoke with pursed lips in a manner characteristic of those with chronic lung disease.

Dr. DeVries said at the news conference that chronic lung insufficiency was the biggest difficulty that Dr. Clark now faced, although he added that his patient had not been on a respirator for several days and the tracheotomy device in his neck may be removed next week. The device is used to connect him to the respirator when it is needed.

A clip put on the device has enabled Dr. Clark to hold much longer discussions with his doctors than he was able to carry on in the earlier stages of his recovery, Dr. DeVries said.

Dr. Claudia Berenson, a psychiatrist who evaluated Dr. Clark before the artificial heart was implanted on Dec. 2 and who has seen him almost every day since then, said that he had "totally resolved" a mental condition that she diagnosed as "acute brain syndrome."

This was characterized by periods of diminished alertness, mental confusion, disorientation, difficulty in speech and prolonged delirium. Dr. Berenson said. The symptoms varied from day to day, but with only minimal improvement for about two months.

"There were times when he became more alert and at those times he became more discouraged, and the discouragement was clearly in his own words related to the fact that he was so sick and the fact that he felt as though he would never get better," Dr. Berenson said.

Dr. Clark made "a giant step in the right direction 10 days ago," Dr. Berenson said. "His memory came back gradually and over a period of several days his alertness was markedly improved."

He now seems "totally intact," Dr. Berenson added. "He is verbal,

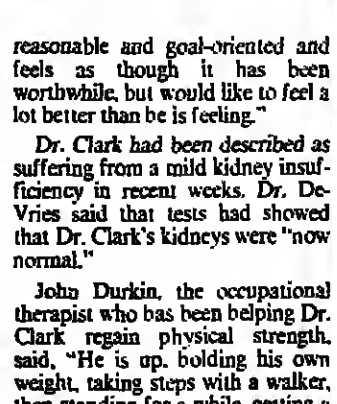
reasonable and goal-oriented and feels as though it has been worthwhile, but would like to feel a lot better than he is feeling."

Dr. Clark had been described as suffering from a mild kidney insufficiency in recent weeks. Dr. DeVries said that tests had showed that Dr. Clark's kidneys were "now normal."

John Durkin, the occupational therapist who has been helping Dr. Clark regain physical strength, said, "He is, on his own weight, taking steps with a walker, then standing for a while, getting a little oxygen, and then taking a few more steps." Dr. Clark now exercises on a bicycle and is also reading letters in an effort to exercise not only his body but also his mind, Mr. Durkin said.

Dr. Lyle Joyce, Dr. DeVries's assistant, said that Dr. Clark had

progressed to another plateau in his recovery, but that he is still weak. "It's going to take some time before he is fully back on his feet doing the things that he would like to do."



Dr. Barney B. Clark

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# Arthur Koestler, Author, and His Wife Are Found Dead

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Arthur Koestler, the Hungarian-born writer who drew on his experiences as a Communist in the 1930s for his influential anti-totalitarian novel "Darkness at Noon," and his wife were found dead Thursday in their London home. The deaths apparently were the result of a suicide pact, the police said.

The police said they found the bodies of Mr. Koestler, 77, and his third wife, Cynthia, who was in her 50s, in separate chairs in the living room. Sources close to Scotland Yard said the maid had found a note instructing her to call the police.

Police sources said it was believed that Mr. Koestler had been suffering from leukemia and Parkinson's disease, a degenerative ailment. The sources said an overdose of drugs was the suspected cause of both deaths. Autopsies were ordered.

The Koestlers were members of the Voluntary Euthanasia Society, EXIT, and he became one of its vice presidents in 1981, writing a preface to the group's "Guide to

Self-Deliverance" about how to commit suicide. Humans, unlike animals, did not die "peacefully and without fuss" in old age, he wrote.

An EXIT spokesman said Koestler was an "enthusiastic" member.

Brooding Intellectual

By Eric Pace  
New York Times Service

Brilliant, brooding, introspective, an archetype of the Central European intellectual, Arthur Koestler was present at a succession of political battlefronts in the 20s and '30s, and he distilled his experiences and reflections in a succession of novels, essays and memoirs.

Mr. Koestler was one of the first prominent intellectuals of the interwar period to state that the utopia dreamed of by the left had turned into a nightmare. The protagonist Rubashov's sufferings in one of Stalin's purges in "Darkness at Noon" served as one of the early warnings of the moral danger inherent in a system that sacrificed means to ends.



Arthur Koestler

appeared in a 1949 collection, "The God That Failed."

Mr. Koestler was born Sept. 5, 1905, in Budapest, the only child of Henrik Koestler, a Hungarian businessman and linguist, and Adela Jeles Koestler, who was Viennese. After studying engineering, science and psychology at the Polytechnic High School and the University of Vienna, he spent a year traveling through the Middle East, and worked in a small collective settlement in the Jordan River Valley, an experience he drew on for his 1946 novel "Thieves in the Night."

Returning to Europe, he went to work for the liberal, Berlin-based Ullstein newspaper chain, first as a correspondent in the Middle East, later in Paris and Berlin.

In time he became convinced, as he later put it, "that communism was the only possible solution for Europe — both as a lesser evil compared to fascism and as a road to Utopia." Early in 1932 he became a secret member of the German Communist Party. He spent a year traveling, lecturing and writing in the Soviet Union, saw much power,

backwardness and propagandizing, and had his faith in the party badly shaken.

In 1933, after Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany, Mr. Koestler moved to Paris, where he worked as a journalist before going to Spain as a correspondent for The London News Chronicle. Captured by troops loyal to Franco in the civil war, he spent four months in prisons. "Most of the time in solitary confinement and most of the time convinced that I was going to be shot."

He was freed in 1937 when the British government intervened in his behalf. Only then did he learn that the thousands of persons arrested on trumped-up charges in the purges in the Soviet Union had included two close friends and Dr. Ernst Ascher, the brother of his first wife, Dorothy, whom he had married in 1935 in Zurich.

That shock helped complete Mr. Koestler's disillusionment with the party; he resigned a few months later and became a passionate critic of Stalin-style communism. "At no time and in no country have

China won't Buy Foreign Weapons

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — China will not buy foreign weapons for the modernization of its 4.2-million-man armed forces, Defense Minister Zhang Aiping announced Thursday, saying that such purchases would lead to foreign control of China's defense.

China has also found after more than five years of shopping for Western warplanes, anti-aircraft missiles, anti-tank weapons and other military equipment that it is unable, for the most part, to obtain the sophisticated arms it wants, Mr. Zhang said.

Mr. Zhang's comments, in the Communist Party journal Red Flag, has implications for both the United States, which has wanted to sell China arms, and to the Soviet Union, which has warned against such purchases.

Britain, France and other West European countries had also hoped for multibillion-dollar arms contracts with China.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



# CIA Experts Say They Overstated Soviet Military Spending

By Richard Halloran and Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A dispute over Soviet military spending has erupted among intelligence analysts, according to government officials, with specialists in the CIA saying the growth rate has been overstated for the last six years.

The CIA specialists responsible for annual reviews of Soviet military spending now say that their previous estimates of increases of 3 to 4 percent each year, after inflation, may be wrong, and that the rate of growth may have been no more than 2 percent. Their judgment is based on evidence that the Soviet Union has been producing less military materiel than expected.

This would mean the Russians were spending several billion dollars less each year than had been surmised.

The new evidence, generally accepted in the CIA and the State Department and by some military analysts, is disputed by the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency. Senior officials there are also said to give the evidence a different interpretation: that Moscow has been spending as much as predicted but has been getting less for it, in part because of the higher

price of more advanced arms, in part because of Soviet industrial inefficiency.

Government officials say the outcome of the debate could be politically explosive, since the Reagan administration has been talking about growing Soviet expenditures to help justify increases in U.S. outlays, which are under criticism.

Government officials acknowledge that estimating Soviet military spending is an inexact art, based on assumptions, incomplete information and difficulties in translating ruble costs into dollar values.

The single published Soviet budget figure labeled "defense" is believed to cover only some categories. This figure has held fairly steady at about 17 billion rubles (\$34 billion) in recent years.

The Pentagon intelligence agency reported to Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger that the Soviet Union spent the equivalent of \$222 billion, 44 percent more than the United States, in 1981, the most recent year reviewed. The CIA estimate for 1981 has not been published, but officials said it was much lower, closer to the U.S. figure of \$154 billion.

Whatever the outcome of the debate, the gap in spending is being closed by President Ronald Reagan's large military outlays. The United States is scheduled to spend 9.5 percent more this year than in 1982.

To estimate Soviet spending, U.S. analysts try to obtain information about weapons, equipment, construction, testing, training and operations, largely from satellite photographs. Then they undertake a laborious count, and figure other costs such as storage space.

The specialists assign a dollar value to what it would cost to produce a similar tank, ship or plane in the United States, add Soviet statements and other intelligence, and run it all through computers.

Some U.S. specialists on the Soviet economy have questioned the validity of this approach. In view of higher U.S. labor costs, they say, attaching the U.S. dollar cost to Soviet-made weapons may exaggerate their cost to the Soviet economy.

Government officials say CIA analysts were surprised late last year when their count of Soviet arms turned out to be less than might have been expected with a growth rate of 3 to 4 percent. They looked back over the last six years and found that arms production rates had been more consistent with a growth rate of 2 percent.

The analysts offered two explanations: Either the Russians were spending less than estimated or they were less efficient than presumed. The weight of opinion was said to be leaning toward the first theory, but this aroused protests from the senior officials at the

CIA and the Pentagon agency, who placed greater weight on industrial inefficiency and said modern weapons were costlier, so that a given amount of money would buy fewer but more capable weapons, as in the United States.

Also, Pentagon officials said, the Pentagon agency questioned the CIA analysts' count of Soviet weapons.

A new count is said to be under way.

The Pentagon officials also said the Soviet Union in 1981 spent \$45 billion for research and development, which they said was double the amount spent 10 years before. The official Soviet budget figure for "science," separate from "defense," has indeed doubled in the past decade, reaching about 22 billion rubles in 1981, but this is less than the U.S. estimate.

The Pentagon officials said the Soviet military program was striking in its breadth. They said the Soviet Union has tested an intercontinental missile similar to the MX, as well as a small, mobile intercontinental missile, and is working on another long-range missile and a new submarine-launched ballistic missile.

In addition, they said, the Soviet Union has been developing long-range cruise missiles that could be fired from land, sea or air. Advances in submarines, including a missile-firing submarine, were reported, as were new bombers and fighters, space missions and exotic lasers.

## Craxi Rejects Berlinguer's Alliance Call

Reuters

MILAN — The Socialist Party leader, Bettino Craxi, expressed his belief Thursday that it was not yet time for Italian leftist forces to form an alliance.

Mr. Craxi was responding to an appeal Wednesday by Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist Party leader, at the opening of a four-day Communist congress in Milan. Mr. Berlinguer called on the two parties to develop a "democratic alternative" to government by the Christian Democrats.

Mr. Craxi, who was also speaking at the congress, said his party had always sought to maintain a dialogue with the Communists "with the aim of keeping open the options of a different future for the Italian left."

But he added that this prospect was "in our opinion still confused and unclear." He called for improved communications between the parties.

Mr. Craxi said his party did not rule out a future pact with the Communists, if conditions were right. "Even in moments of the bitter tension between us we have never ceased to consider the possibility of a new process of convergence, union and common struggle as an important prospect for the world of work and for us all," he said.

But, he added, each party must have equal footing in any future alliance. "It is important to make clear that nobody has a monopoly of truth, nobody possesses the correct line to the exclusion of everybody else and nobody is the sole repository of correct opinions," he said.

The demand for equality appeared to be related to the strength of each party in the most recent national elections. In June 1979, the Communists won 201 of 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, compared to the Socialists' 121.

Italy's Socialists have spent almost three years in uneasy government coalitions with the Christian Democrats and various other centrist parties. The Communists have been excluded from the cabinet since 1947.

But many cities, including Rome, and three regional administrations are run by alliances of Communists and Socialists.



Bettino Craxi, the Italian Socialist Party leader, spoke Thursday at the Communist congress in Milan. Behind him, at left, is Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader.

## ILO Sets April 15 Date For Inquiry on Poland

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — The International Labor Organization voted Thursday to open a full-scale inquiry into workers' rights in Poland if Warsaw fails to provide requested information on the subject and refuses to allow a fact-finding mission to visit the country.

The ILO's governing body voted 46-4, with four abstentions, to accept a report that criticizes trade union restraints in Poland and states that 32 Poles died in clashes with authorities under martial law.

The report, accepted despite protests by communist delegates, set an April 15 deadline for Warsaw's response before launching an inquiry, the highest sanction the organization can apply to a member state.

It was the second extension the ILO has given Poland to answer questions about the fate of jailed leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union, about people killed in demonstrations against martial law and about a new labor law the ILO says is too limited.

Poland, which allowed an ILO team to meet with Lech Walesa last May, when the Solidarity leader was still interned, was a founding member of the ILO in 1919 but

does not belong to its governing body and sent no observer to Thursday's meeting.

Poland had asked the ILO to stop all investigations of what it called the "so-called Polish question," the ILO report said. But it said the ILO cannot comply with the request.

The ILO report contains new allegations about mistreatment of dissidents and former Solidarity activists.

It said an unidentified witness claimed that 450 former Solidarity activists have been housed at Czerwonoy Bor military camp "intensely for military service. Some of them were sick and in normal circumstances would never have been called up. They were housed in railway carriages, and several of them were interrogated about their attitude towards Solidarity every day. Nine centers of this kind are said to exist in Poland."

Warsaw has contended that there were 15 fatalities in civil disturbances in the year after martial law was decreed Dec. 13, 1981.

But the report by the ILO's Freedom of Association Committee names 32 victims and tells when and where they were killed or received the injuries from which they later died. The source for the list was the World Confederation of Labor, a Western labor organization that submitted a complaint to the ILO about trade union restrictions in Poland.

Also Thursday, U.S. and Polish delegates at the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva clashed during a debate about extending an inquiry into suspected rights violations in Poland.

The U.S. delegate, Richard Schifter, said that Warsaw sought "to wipe out the last vestiges of freedom" in Poland.

## Soviet Press Is Striving to Create Image of Heroism in Afghanistan

By Serge Schmemmann

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Soviet citizens, accustomed to reading about their soldiers distributing rice or helping build a new life in Afghanistan, have recently begun to learn that their men in the "limited contingent" in the south are facing hardships, danger and even death.

Several articles in the past few months, particularly last month, have marked a distinct shift in Soviet press coverage from what had been mainly economic accomplishments and glowing assessments. Instead, the Soviet public has been offered reports on a young lieutenant slain in an ambush, rebels plunging Kabul into darkness by sabotaging its power lines and Soviet nurses stranded in dangerous outposts.

The coverage is still remote from a credible picture of what the soldiers are doing in Afghanistan. The Soviet force is described only as a "limited contingent" doing its "international duty" against counter-revolutionaries waging an "undeclared war" at the behest of the United States, China, Pakistan and Egypt. Nothing is reported about the size of the force, the sort of operations it conducts, the scope of the opposition or of casualties.

Soviet soldiers in the field are still said to be on training exercises, but there has been an attempt to give some feel for the conditions and dangers of Afghanistan, its sweltering lowlands and freezing mountain passes, stalking rebels and loneliness.

The trade union daily *Trud*, for example, offered an emotional account of the heroic death of a young infantry lieutenant and aspiring poet, killed while trying single-handedly to hold off dozens of rebels. *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the armed forces daily, wrote of a decorated sergeant preparing to lead a

column through rebel-infested provinces.

These and other soldiers are shown, if not in combat roles, at least in military roles — as infantrymen, sappers, sentries. The terms used in the articles seem deliberately to echo military jargon: "Counterrevolutionaries" have

largely given way to "basmachi," a revival of the term for the Central Asian rebels who fought early Soviet rule, or "dushmanny," the Afghan word for rebels.

Western diplomats have noted that the change in war coverage has coincided with the ascendancy of Yuri V. Andropov, the Communist Party leader. One explanation is the increased prestige of a military establishment anxious to receive credit for a major and costly operation.

According to Western estimates, more than 100,000 Soviet troops have been in Afghanistan for more than three years, and diplomats in Moscow suggest that the soldiers, their relatives and the military must be generating pressure for recognition of the effort.

"The military must chafe at having to read only about troops planting flowers down there," said a diplomat who follows Afghan affairs. The diplomat said other reasons for more candid reporting probably include a need to counter rumors and reports from Western short-wave broadcasts.

A report in the government newspaper *Izvestia* Feb. 24 about three bomb explosions in Kabul the previous week, for example, acknowledged incidents already reported by Western stations and made a point of denying that Soviet saboteurs could be responsible — probably a rumor in Kabul.

The expanded coverage, however, does not seem to reflect any great curiosity about the war among the Soviet populace. West-

ern diplomats and many Russians have often noted a lack of any widespread interest in the war. Some diplomats thought that military frustration with the apathy may lie behind efforts to inject some heroic imagery into the Afghan operation.

One such effort was the *Trud* account of the death of Lieutenant Alexander I. Stovba. *Trud* claimed that the lieutenant was on a training mission. In the story, Lieutenant Stovba's detachment was ambushed in a narrow gorge, and the officer rushed the rebels alone while ordering his men to seek safety.

The dramatic account described the young lieutenant's being shot in the arm, stomach and finally heart while his comrades clambered up the cliffs to his aid.

In what appears to be a conscious effort to create a hero of Afghanistan, the choice did not seem to be one of chance. *Trud* said Lieutenant Stovba's grandfather had fought the original basmachi in Turkestan, and his father had served with the forces who pushed the Germans back to Vienna in World War II.

In a suggestion that the Afghan intervention was expected to continue for some years to come, *Trud* said another Stovba was growing up. Alexander's brother Sergei: "And the day will come when he will take the place of his older brother in the military formation. Life goes on."

In its conclusion, the report seemed to forecast a drawn-out struggle: "There is a long way still to the complete triumph of the revolution. But there is no parting of ways for the Afghan people. There is only a straight and difficult road, on which it goes knowing well that its great northern neighbor, the Soviet Union, is always ready to offer help and support."

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### 230,000 Reportedly Flee Assam

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — About 230,000 people fled violence in India's northeastern state of Assam, and have taken shelter in the neighboring states of Arunachal Pradesh and West Bengal, P.C. Sethi, the home minister, told Parliament on Thursday. He said the Assam government had been asked to open more relief camps in those states.

Mr. Sethi told Parliament on Feb. 22, two days after state elections ended, that 1,127 people had died in Assam. A Home Ministry spokesman said Thursday that he had no updated casualty figures, although 240 additional deaths have been reported by officials and the press since Mr. Sethi's report. Officials said 32 persons died in incidents on Wednesday. The violence took place as ethnic Assamese boycotted the elections to protest the inclusion of immigrants on voter rolls. The new state government, formed last weekend by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress I Party, on Wednesday declared seven Assamese districts "disturbed areas" and gave the army special powers to stop the violence.

### U.S. Justices Rule on Retirement

WASHINGTON (LAT) — In a broad ruling that state officials might hamper law-enforcement efforts, the Supreme Court has decided in a 5-4 vote, that state and local governments may not arbitrarily require their workers to retire before the age of 70.

Upholding claims by the Reagan administration and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the court concluded that Congress had the power to extend the federal law against age discrimination in state and local governments. It was the most significant decision from the court in several years on the power of the federal government in relation to the states.

In practical terms, the ruling means that state and local agencies, including police and fire departments, cannot impose mandatory retirement on their employees until age 70 unless they can prove in court that the work is so hard that age amounts to a legitimate qualification for the job.

### Swiss Accuse Russian of Spying

BERN (Reuters) — A Swiss Embassy official whose predecessor was expelled last year on charges of spying has been accused of the same offense and has left Switzerland, the Justice Ministry said Thursday. Vladimir Lougovoi, an assistant to the Soviet military attaché, left the nation voluntarily on Sunday, shortly after police detained him for trying to make contact with a possible informant in Lausanne, a Justice Ministry spokeswoman said.

His predecessor, Vyacheslav Stoltunov, was expelled in April after Swiss authorities said they found him carrying documents showing he had been collecting information about a third country. The Justice Ministry said the cases were not related, but declined to give further details.

### Suharto Names New Army Chief

JAKARTA (UPI) — President Suharto installed Lieutenant General Rudini, an academy-educated officer, as Indonesian Army chief of staff on Thursday in the latest move to replace senior military leaders.

General Rudini, 53, succeeds General Panjimas, 56. His appointment was the latest move by Mr. Suharto to replace field generals who took part in the 1945 independence war and rose to power after crushing a coup attempt in 1965.

In December, Mr. Suharto appointed new chiefs of staff for the Indonesian Air Force, Navy and police. They replaced senior generals who had reached 55, the age of retirement in the armed forces.

### Serbian Officials Fired in Scandal

BELGRADE (UPI) — Two senior provincial officials were dismissed for abuse of power Thursday after higher-level calls to clean up Yugoslavia's communist leadership, Belgrade Radio said.

The two, both officials in the government of Serbia, one of Yugoslavia's six constituent republics, were involved in what was called the "super luxury apartments scandal." Branko Radivojevic, 50, a Serbian cabinet minister, was dismissed for using his position to move into an apartment described as "super luxurious."

Serbia's parliament accepted the resignation of Vlobran Stanojevic, 51, a member of the Serbian state presidium, because of "irregularities and mistakes" in distributing government apartments, the radio said.

### Zimbabwe Says 20 Boys Abducted

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Combined Dispatches) — The government said Thursday that dissidents had abducted 20 teen-age boys from a school in Matabeleland, in southwest Zimbabwe near the Botswana frontier, and had marched them to Botswana to be pressed into military service.

A government spokesman said the boys were evidently taken Saturday. "We have made representations at low level with the Botswana government for their return," he said, adding that he had no other details. Dissidents said by the government to be loyal to the opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, have been blamed for violence in Matabeleland, Mr. Nkomo's tribal stronghold.

### Talks on Taba Strip Deadlocked

ISRAELIA, Egypt (Reuters) — Two days of talks between Egypt and Israel have failed to resolve disagreement over ownership of the Taba coastal strip, a tiny piece of desert in the Sinai.

El-Shafie Abdel-Hamid, undersecretary of foreign affairs and the chief Egyptian delegate to the talks, said Thursday that a subcommittee had been formed to define points of agreement and differences, "but so far the subcommittee has made no satisfactory progress."

The negotiations, with U.S. participation, are the first on Taba, a strip 1,100 yards wide (about a kilometer) south of the Israeli port of Eilat, since Egyptian-Israeli relations were strained by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon last summer.

### For the Record

TAIPEI (UPI) — Taiwan announced Thursday that it has suspended diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast because it has established ties with China. The announcement meant that Taiwan now has official relations with 22 countries.

ROME (UPI) — Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo will visit Washington from March 8 to 9 for talks with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz, the Foreign Ministry announced Thursday.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate confirmed Margaret M. Heckler, a former Massachusetts congresswoman, as secretary of health and human services Thursday. The appointment was approved 82-3 with debate. Mrs. Heckler is the second woman in President Ronald Reagan's cabinet.

## Rifts Surface at Nonaligned Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Political disputes surfaced Thursday over Egypt's membership in the non-aligned movement and rival claims to represent Chad and Cambodia, as foreign ministers began preparing for Monday's start of the movement's five-day summit here.

Arab foreign ministers turned down a call by Libya and Syria at a strategy session for Egypt's expulsion from the 101-member movement because of its 1979 peace treaty with Israel.

Libya assailed the peace treaty and proposed discussion of a resolution from the last nonaligned summit in Havana in 1979 to con-

sider Egypt's suspension from the movement.

There was no response from other delegates and the chairman, P.V. Narasimha Rao, India's foreign minister, declared the issue closed.

Conference sources told Reuters that Syria protested Egypt's nomination as chairman of the summit's economic committee. The job then was given to Nicaragua, a radical in the small Latin American group.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt is expected in New Delhi for the summit. It is uncertain whether Libya's leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, will attend.

The foreign ministers also clashed bitterly over Vietnam's 1978 invasion of Cambodia and over rival claims to Cambodia's seat, authoritative sources told Reuters.

The sources, requesting anonymity, said the nonaligned movement was unevenly divided over Cambodia, with a clear majority favoring recognition of the ousted government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

A minority led by Vietnam and Cuba strongly urged recognition of the Vietnamese-installed Communist regime of Heng Samrin.

"It is clearly the most contentious issue facing the summit," a high-ranking official said.

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## Seris, Soviet

The Associated Press

Valeri V. Tarsis, 76, the Soviet writer to de-

clared Thursday after

he had been ill for

years, who joined the Com-

unist Party in 1945, started his

career as a youth, started his

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## Salvadoran War Grows Critical, Reagan Told

Washington Post Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — President Ronald Reagan believes the civil war in El Salvador is approaching a critical stage and he will take "all necessary measures" to ensure the victory of the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government, according to administration officials traveling with the president.

These officials said Wednesday that Mr. Reagan, who was in California for the visit of Queen Elizabeth II, has been informed that the Salvadoran government could lose the war.

The reasons given were the increased battlefield successes of the leftist rebels, the declining morale of the Salvadoran military and the reluctance of Congress to pour more military aid and U.S. advisers into the Central American country.

The officials said that intense negotiations with Congress about greatly increasing U.S. assistance to the Salvadoran military, based on the Reagan administration's newly pessimistic assessment of the situation, also are at a critical stage.

In addition to seeking from Congress an additional \$500 million in military aid to El Salvador for this year, the administration is considering allowing U.S. advisers to operate closer to Salvadoran troops in the field, according to government officials in Washington.

These officials stressed that such a move, long advocated by U.S. military specialists, would not involve any combat role or going on operations with government forces against leftist guerrillas.

But it would allow some U.S. advisers to operate at a brigade headquarters or provincial command center in the countryside, where they might have greater influence over troops they have helped train and, perhaps more important, over the Salvadoran field commanders.

U.S. officials say they believe that poor leadership by some field commanders, especially those who are political appointees, is a major factor in the generally lackluster performance of the Salvadoran Army.

Thus far, the U.S. advisers, 37 of whom are now in El Salvador, have been restricted to San Salvador, the capital, except for occasional quick journeys into the field.

Mr. Reagan was said by officials here to be hopeful that a promise by the government in El Salvador to speed up its timetable for democratic elections, which has been negotiated by U.S. and Salvadoran officials, would help convince Con-

gress to provide the increased military aid.

"Unless we get the Congress in gear, we lose the war," said one of the officials. "The not a great student of democracy, but if we lose El Salvador, we lose the region."

This official said Mr. Reagan is determined to prevent "a Marxist takeover" in El Salvador and had chaired three meetings within 10 days of an interagency group reviewing the Central American situation.

While officials did not specifically rule out the use of U.S. combat troops in Central America, they said the president was not considering any proposal to do so.

They said Mr. Reagan instead wants a sharp increase in U.S. military aid to demonstrate to El Salvador and other nations in the region that the United States does not intend to abandon its friends in Latin America.

Some sources said a key reason for Mr. Reagan's concern was a "frank and revealing" personal report received from the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick, on her return from a Latin American tour last month.

"She spoke with a note of gravity," said one official. "Though she didn't use these words, she said, in effect, 'If we don't get with it in El Salvador, we'd better write it off. This president is not prepared to do it.'"

Interviews with officials in the White House, Pentagon and State Department produced a unanimous view that the military situation has deteriorated significantly in the past six months.

U.S. officials say guerrilla forces now are moving in and out of towns with little punishment from government forces and are capturing more government troops and weapons than ever before in the three-year-old war.

The tactics of the estimated 5,000 to 6,000 guerrillas are described by these officials as increasingly "audacious," while the ability of the U.S.-backed 22,000-man Salvadoran Army to cope with the rebels increasingly is being questioned here.

Some Salvadoran military units were described by administration officials as nearly demoralized, with declining ammunition stocks as low as 30 days' supply.

The Salvadoran government has been expected by the Reagan administration to announce the speeding of presidential elections and action on the human rights issue when Pope John Paul II visits El Salvador this weekend.

## The Pope's Trip to Central America

Pope John Paul II will not spend the night in Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras or El Salvador. He will use other countries as a base and return to them from day trips.

### 1 COSTA RICA

March 2-3

Costa Rica is a democracy with no church-state conflict, although local bishops have expressed alarm at the social impact of a severe economic crisis. The Pope, who will address youth here, will also tour rights in San José and commute to Nicaragua and Panama.

### 2 NICARAGUA

March 4

Nicaragua's Roman Catholic Church supported the 1979 instruction against the Somoza regime but has since softens. Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo of Managua is a leading critic of the Sandinista Government, but five priests held key Government posts over the last three years. Fundamentalist Protestant missionaries have been expelled for campaigning against the regime. The Pope's message here will be addressed to the Catholic laity.

### 3 PANAMA

March 5

Although tense in the early 1970's after the murder of local priests, church-state relations are now good. The Pope will speak to a stadium full of peasants here.

### 4 EL SALVADOR

March 6

The Roman Catholic Church is deeply divided in its response to the country's civil strife. Most bishops are strongly anti-Communist, but many priests and nuns sympathize with leftist opposition groups. The Pope is expected to call for peace during his main address here.

### 5 GUATEMALA

March 7

The church in Guatemala, headed by Mario Cardinal Casariego, is divided, with many priests strongly opposed to the tactics of successive military Governments. But since Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt, a born-again Christian, seized power last March, the Catholic Church has been struggling to contain an offensive by fundamentalist Protestant missionaries. The Pope will direct his pastoral message to the country's large Indian population, which is the principal target of these Protestants.

### 6 HONDURAS

March 8

Although traditionally less politicized than prelates elsewhere in Central America, Honduran bishops condemned growing insecurity and repression in the country, prompting some army officers to denounce "Communist priests" in the church. The Pope's speech here will be directed at priests and nuns.

### 7 BELIZE

March 9

A tiny former British colony, Belize is governed by a Catholic and former seminarian, Prime Minister George C. Price. Although English-speaking Protestants are still in the majority, the Spanish-speaking Catholic population is growing fast. The Pope will celebrate mass at the airport here during a brief stopover.

### 8 HAITI

March 9

Relations between the Duvalier family, which has ruled Haiti since 1957, and the church have until recently been cordial. After renewed harassment of opposition groups, the country's bishops issued a pastoral letter in January denouncing torture.

## Pope Urges Stronger Enforcement of Rights

(Continued from Page 1)

displays of severity while the pope was in the region.

Vatican officials in El Salvador had no immediate comment, but the paper's source in Guatemala, who had transmitted the Vatican request, was quoted in news reports as calling the executions "offensive" to the pontiff coming only three days before his scheduled arrival in Guatemala.

John Paul, celebrating an outdoor mass in San José's Sabana Park, again urged Central America's Roman Catholics to make their church a guiding force not only for their spiritual lives, but also for their everyday political and social lives. Applause rose several times from the crowd of several hundred thousand.

"The church, with its doctrine and example, that of its saints and teachers, exerts its care not only of spiritual things, but also of the realities of this world and the human society of which we are part," the pontiff said.

Church leaders in the area are sharply divided about the cause of the conflicts that threaten to broaden into regional warfare and what should be done to resolve them. The factions echo charges by the Reagan administration and

some governments in Central America that the strife is caused by aggression from Cuba and the Soviet Union and countercharges by Marxist leaders in Cuba and Nicaragua who say U.S. interference is to blame.

In an apparent effort to balance his remarks at the airport Wednesday, the pontiff called for a response to "a growing feeling of distributive justice in the duties and positions among diverse sectors of society," while adding that such change is possible only if "each people can confront its problems in a climate of sincere dialogue without alien interference."

After his arrival the pope was driven directly to Costa Rica's Central Seminary for an address to the region's bishops. In his talk to the several dozen prelates gathered there, John Paul reiterated the theme he had evoked on his arrival.

He also made several references to the doctrine enunciated in January 1979, at the third Latin American Bishops' Conference in Puebla, Mexico, directing the clergy to emphasize their evangelical role rather than their political one.

The Salvadoran rebel movement, the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, and its political

wing, the Democratic Revolutionary Front, ran a full-page advertisement in San José's main newspaper Wednesday seeking to cover their struggle in the church's mantle.

"We use the occasion of Pope John Paul II's visit to reiterate our willingness for serious and responsible dialogue, without preconditions by any of the parties, taking into account that in present circumstances it is not possible to speak of forms of understanding if the necessary participation of our fronts is not recognized as representative forces of the Salvadoran people," it said.

## Bush and Priest Differ On Clergy and Marxism

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush, on the eve of Pope John Paul II's visit to Central America, has become the second high administration official in two days to express concern over the support that Roman Catholic clergymen are giving Marxist revolutions in places such as El Salvador.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bush said at a private forum of former officials and opinion leaders from North and South America that he is unable to understand how priests can reconcile their faith with Marxist ideas and tactics.

His remarks prompted one member of the group, the Reverend Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana, to reply that endemic poverty and social injustice in the region can easily lead priests to support Marxists or others seeking to change the established order.

Mr. Bush's remarks came a day after Secretary of State George P. Shultz, attacked "clergymen who want to see Soviet influence in El Salvador improved."

"When you follow policies bound to result in that effect, that's what you're doing," Mr. Shultz said in testimony before a Senate subcommittee.

The Bush-Hesburgh exchange took place at a closed meeting of the Inter-American Dialogue, which was formed last fall to address problems in U.S.-Latin American relations.

Several of the U.S. participants said they did not believe Mr. Bush was trying to pick a fight with the church. But some also said that the Latin Americans, who represented a broad spectrum of opinion, left the meeting with what one source called "a very bad impression of the Reagan administration's policies and a feeling that Washington is interested in dealing with the guerrillas only at gunpoint."

In response to questions from



George Bush

The Washington Post, Mr. Bush's office said Wednesday that he had viewed the session as "an open and candid discussion and had posed on honest question of puzzlement to a lot of Americans."

Several participants said that Mr. Bush, putting aside a lengthy prepared statement, said he wanted "to hear and learn." In the ensuing discussion, he defended the administration's contention that it is imperative to be attentive to the Marxist threat in Central America.

He then posed his question about the priests, according to the accounts.

Father Hesburgh, one of two priests present, replied, "He said it is true that Marxism and Catholicism are irreconcilable on a number of fundamental points, such as: 'We believe in God, and they don't.'"

But he added that it would not be difficult to understand how priests, with their mission of helping the poor, could work with Marxists or others who seek to change the system in ways that will improve the lives of their followers.

## House Votes \$1 Billion for 5 Years To Teach Math and Science in U.S.

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House has brushed aside Reagan administration objections and approved legislation to spend more than \$1 billion over the next five years to upgrade the teaching of mathematics and science in the public schools. The vote was 348-54.

The overwhelming vote reflected a growing alarm on Capitol Hill that the nation was losing the race for technological superiority, and commercial advantage, to Japan and other countries. The debate was filled with references to the 1950s, when Congress reacted to the success of the Soviet Sputnik satellite with a crash program of federal aid to education.

"The United States is embarked on an era when high technology is the byword," said Representative Larry Winn Jr., Republican of Kansas, in a characteristic comment. "Unfortunately, the United States is not equipped to handle this revolution, now or in the future."

Republicans warned Wednesday that the education bill risked a

presidential veto because it far exceeded the \$200-million measure for mathematics and science teaching proposed by the White House.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where hearings are scheduled to begin next week.

On Tuesday, a group of Democratic senators announced they would try to add an amendment to the House-passed bill providing for \$1 billion a year, half provided by federal revenues and half by industry, to bolster technical education on the college level.

Senator Paul E. Tsongas, Democrat of Massachusetts, who sponsored the proposal, said it was patterned after the Morrill Act of 1862, which created the land-grant college system to provide modern agricultural training.

Representative Marge Roukema, Republican of New Jersey, maintained that test scores in mathematics and science had dropped significantly, while the number of teachers trained to teach those subjects had also declined. The lawmaker said that as many as 50 percent of the mathematics and science teachers now in the classroom were unqualified for their jobs.

The legislation adopted Wednesday included these provisions:

- An authorization for \$250 million in the fiscal year 1984 to create a new grant program for state and local school districts. Most of it would be used for courses to improve the skills and knowledge of current teachers. Funds could also be used to improve libraries, purchase computers and otherwise bolster the teaching capacity of a school system. A similar amount would be available in the fiscal year 1985.

- \$30 million would be earmarked over the next two years for establishing 15,000 scholarships for students who agree to teach science or mathematics for at least two years. Thirty percent of the aid would be reserved for teachers who are already in the classroom.

- A five-year program, spending \$100 million a year, would establish an Engineering and Science Personnel Fund administered by the National Science Foundation. Grants could be made to educational institutions for such purposes as research fellowships, capital equipment and salaries.

## Tarsis, Soviet-Born Writer, Dies

The Associated Press

BERN — Valeri Y. Tarsis, 76, one of the first Soviet writers to denounce the Soviet system after World War II, died Thursday after a heart attack, his Swiss-born wife said. She said he had been ill for some time.

Mr. Tarsis, who joined the Communist Party as a youth, started his career as a contributor to the literary review *Novyi Mir* along with Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Boris Pasternak.

His father, of Greek descent, died in the Stalinist purges. Mr. Tarsis's disillusionment with Soviet

Communism grew also during extensive travels throughout the Soviet Union to gather material for his writings.

In World War II he became a war correspondent and was seriously wounded at the battle of Stalingrad in 1943. He later said that his wartime experiences strengthened his Orthodox faith.

He continued to write books after the war but none was published in the Soviet Union. In 1962, two literary satirical manuscripts by Mr. Tarsis were published in Britain, where they created a stir. One, "The Bluebird," is about a non-conformist who is said to be "very ill and in need of treatment" and is warned that he might be certified insane.

Later that year, after several attempts to obtain a visa to lecture in the West, Mr. Tarsis was committed to a psychiatric institution, where he was held for almost eight months. His months there were recounted in his book "Ward Seven," which also reached the West, spurring international denunciations of Soviet repression of dissidents.

In 1966, Mr. Tarsis was unexpectedly granted a visa to lecture at the University of Leicester, England, and he decided to stay in the West. Shortly afterward, he was stripped of Soviet citizenship. He eventually settled in Switzerland.

Other deaths: Gilbert Evans, 89, retired army colonel, who presided over the War

Crimes Court at Dachau concentration camp, Wednesday of cancer in Dallas.

Olivier Chandon de Briailles, 27, Moët et Chandon champagne heir and a race car driver, Wednesday in Palm Beach Gardens, Florida, in the crash of a test vehicle.

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## Koestler, Wife Dead

(Continued from Page 1)

more revolutionaries been killed and reduced to slavery than in Soviet Russia," he once declared.

The outbreak of World War II found Mr. Koestler in France. He was arrested by the French police as a refugee and sent to a concentration camp. Released, he was with the French Foreign Legion in 1939-40. He began a two-year stint with the British Army's Pioneer Corps in 1941, the year that "Darkness at Noon," his masterpiece, appeared. It has been translated into 33 languages.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Senseless Disruption

German issues, not international ones, surely will decide the outcome of West Germany's forthcoming elections to the Bundestag. But the attention of the other European countries, and of the United States and the Soviet Union, is on missiles, nationalism and nationalism. And the elections are thus widely viewed outside of West Germany as a referendum upon the future of German foreign policy.

Ideas, even if they are wrong (very often when they are wrong) have momentum, and the other capitals of the alliance, Washington above all, have the notion that a combination of nationalism and nationalism has now become a crucial force in West Germany. To that, many in Washington would add anti-Americanism. The recent "Nuremberg trial," staged by the Green party and allied groups, smoothly made what one "juror" was pleased to call the "American military dictatorship" the villain of East-West relations.

For an increasingly influential number of Americans, there is a simple solution to all this. It is to remove American forces from West Germany, and perhaps from all of Europe, thereby sparing Germans the burden, in the future, of being defended from the Soviet

Union by Americans. It is clear from the polls, and from the positions taken by the major West German parties, that the vast majority of West Germans do not want this to happen.

It is, however, what could happen, if current trends in both West German and American public opinion are allowed to go unchecked — whatever the results of the elections.

It is moreover, a foolish affair. The national interests of West Germany and the United States obviously coincide. Questions of missiles and of numbers and deployment of troops, all are mere means to a common security sought by the people of all the alliance countries.

It is senseless that an alliance decision, originally taken on West German initiative, to install new U.S. missiles in order to counterbalance Soviet medium-range missile deployment, has been allowed grievously to disrupt the alliance and itself become a source of insecurity.

This is a problem that can be solved, given the application of a greater measure of intelligence and tolerance on the two sides of the Atlantic.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## The 5-Percent Solution

It is evident across the political landscape that some steam has run out of President Ronald Reagan's rearmament drive. He and his defense secretary remain committed to his first spending goals, but elsewhere in the administration and in much of Congress, dedication has slackened. Polls show the public is still wary of the Soviet threat, but less ready to support the expenditures the administration sees as essential to meet it.

The reasons for this turn are varied. No new international crisis has come along to salt the wound of humiliation opened by the Iran hostage-taking. In most minds, the martial-law crackdown in Poland did not so much freshen the Western sense of danger as enflame a Kremlin intent to prevail in its claimed sphere. The MX debate proved to be, among other things, a window revealing the arbitrariness of much defense planning. Economic distress and the politics of economic distress, meanwhile, have double-whammyed defense, making the Reagan levels seem unfair or at least questionable, and putting on defense planners the burden of carrying their share of the cuts needed to shave the looming deficits.

So some, if not all, of the momentum for accelerated defense spending has been lost. A new consensus appears to be forming: spending should increase, but at a slower, steadier and hence more politically sustainable and

economically tolerable rate; the new rate can be pursued without damage to national security if new projects are chosen with greater care; and the new rate has its own welcome implications for foreign policy moderation. The figure representing this emerging consensus is 5 percent. Its most recent supporters include three well-known Democratic eminences, Robert McNamara, Cyrus Vance and McGeorge Bundy, and a retired admiral, who is no dove, Elmo Zumwalt.

A 5-percent defense increase after inflation every year for the next five years; it is not the Reagan 7-to-9 percent, but it is not, as many people may find it too high as find it too low. We find it a sensible figure for purposes of planning what weapons are needed.

A 5-percent growth increment, itself worth more every year, would come on top of an already greatly expanded spending base and would help buy a lot of defense. It would make a contribution to economic recovery, by its impact on the deficit, of some \$135 billion. It should enforce upon the Pentagon, unless it means to dare Congress to take knife in its own hand, a new and necessary degree of budget discipline. It would help the president, now in a defensive crouch, take command of an issue likely to dominate the political debate of the next two years.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### The China Card

How can the West best play the China card? In the 70s, that was a favorite topic of debate among politicians and journalists. Since then, things have changed. Now the question is this: Which card is China going to play?

First it is the Soviet card (as it was after Brezhnev's death), then it is the American card (as during the visit of Secretary of State George Shultz), tomorrow it may be the Japanese or the European or the Third World card. The makers of foreign policy in post-Mao China have returned to the tradition of the imperial days: independent to the highest degree, aware of their own worth, but leaving the door open to trade and traffic while still maintaining a polite distance from foreigners. They are masters of every trick of the game, and practice the patience of Confucius, when he said, "Wish not for rapid successes, nor seek any advantage."

So Russia and America are bound equally to be disappointed. Rapprochement at a snail's pace is not in their game plan. China is for an easing of tensions, no doubt, but it remains ever mindful of the risks.

— Die Zeit (Hamburg).

### The Issue in Germany

Central to the Reagan administration's foreign policy is the Soviet Union. The key to U.S.-Soviet relations, in turn, is the issue of arms control, of which the most urgent ingredient is the negotiations under way in Geneva on medium-range missiles.

And the success or failure of the Reagan foreign policy now may be decided in the election Sunday in West Germany — an election whose outcome will be determined in large measure by issues as narrowly focused as, say, government aid to students.

What this says about the vulnerability of alliance strategy to the free play of democracy is a worthy subject for a doctoral dissertation. Rarely has so much that is crucial to U.S. and allied interests hung on the votes of so few.

But to conclude that the vote for a new Bun-

destag is a referendum on American missile deployment is to confuse cause with effect — and to suggest, as well, that the German electorate is somehow less susceptible to pocket-book issues than our own. For observers say that the sorry state of the great West German postwar economic miracle will be uppermost in most voters' minds.

— Philip Geyelin, The Washington Post.

### Australia and Realism

Economic disappointment is still a very novel sensation in Australia. Suddenly the country finds itself grappling with the prospect of negligible real growth over the rest of this year coupled with unemployment of 11 percent and inflation of 10 percent. This predicament has dominated the debate in this election campaign. Australia's wealth of natural resources cannot by itself guarantee the high standards of living to which Australians have become accustomed. It must be complemented by an internationally competitive manufacturing and service sector, attracting inward flows of foreign investment on its own merits. This achievement will require a dismantling of protectionist barriers and a degree of realism in wage bargaining which go well beyond what either party is offering in the current election.

— The Financial Times (London).

### Spotlight on Hussein

Six months after President Reagan announced his Middle East peace plan, there is no sign of its being implemented and some seasoned observers of the Middle East scene have already pronounced it dead. That is an over-hasty diagnosis, but one that will soon be difficult to refute if there are no positive and visible signs of life. The spotlight is, once again, on King Hussein of Jordan. If the king fails to move now, the last chance of bringing American influence to bear to save the West Bank and Gaza from absorption into Israel may indeed evaporate.

— The Times (London).

## FROM OUR MARCH 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Taking Polish Land

BERLIN — The bill for the expropriation of landed properties in Poland was again laid before the Diet to obtain the latter's approval of the measure. The Polish Party and its allies, the Center and Radicals, were given the opportunity of again denouncing the measure. Herr Szychiel, a Polish deputy, declared that the bill was simply a brutal manifestation of force. Their schools had been suppressed and every effort had been made to stamp out the use of the Polish language. Now the Poles were to be deprived of their property. The minister declared that the government was trying to crush Polish sentiment, but demanded that the Poles unreservedly recognize Germany's supremacy.

### 1933: Nazis Plan 'Awakening'

BERLIN — Half of Germany looks forward with hope and enthusiasm, and the other half in fear and trembling to tomorrow evening, when the Nazis have proclaimed as the "day of the awakening nation." It is in light of widespread apprehensions that President von Hindenburg's letter of assurance to the Archbishop of Breslau, guaranteeing freedom of elections, must be read. The president's letter was in reply to a request from the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Prussia. Nazi stormtroops will march in torchlight processions to the market squares, where loudspeakers will carry Hitler's words from East Prussia. In Berlin alone, Nazi meetings will be held in 24 of the city's largest squares.

## Keeping the Public Uninformed

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — How H.L. Menck- en would have loved the Justice Department's order that two Canadian films on acid rain and one on nuclear war be labeled foreign "political propaganda." The booboisie at work again, he would have said, and not surprising from an administration whose president thinks Reds invented the nuclear freeze, whose environmental protectors want to do nothing about acid rain.

But there is more to the film affair than philistine ignorance. It reflects a general and dangerous characteristic of the Reagan administration: a fear of open debate and information, a fear of freedom. The characteristic is especially marked in the man responsible for the film fiasco, Attorney General William French Smith.

An attorney general might be expected to believe in the First Amendment. Mr. Smith has been consistently hostile to what the Supreme Court has called "the central meaning of the First Amendment": vigorous, informed, critical discussion of government and its policies.

One of Mr. Smith's early actions in office was to tell all permanent departments they should be tougher in resisting Freedom of Information requests. He revoked common-sense legal guidelines adopted in the Carter administration, saying that information should be turned over without legal battles unless disclosure would be "demonstrably harmful."

Then the attorney general led an administration campaign for legislation to restrict the Freedom of Information Act. The argument for the proposed amendments was so feeble, so lacking in evidence of

need that they got nowhere in Congress. But even without legislation, the administration hobbled the working of the act by delay and evasion.

Last month Mr. Smith was back on Capitol Hill urging amendment of the Freedom of Information Act. Senator Patrick Leahy of Vermont said he, for one, had been persuaded that it needed amending. "To be more resistant to obstruction from within by a government hostile to its purposes."

President Ronald Reagan last year eliminated wise safeguards against abuse of the classification system. By executive order he said that officials need no longer foresee "identifiable damage" to national security, nor need consider the public interest in disclosure, before stamping something secret.

Fear of foreign ideas has shown up in the administration's immigration and travel policies. Last year, for example, the Treasury Department prohibited virtually all visits by Americans to Cuba. The administration purported to act under economic regulations in order to evade a 1978 law that forbade the practice — discredited in the McCarthy years, one would have thought — of using passport controls to keep Americans out of particular countries.

The Justice and State Departments last year kept hundreds of drafted foreigners from coming here to attend a United Nations disarmament session. Kenneth Adelman, then a deputy UN delegate, said, "We have absolutely no legal obligation to let Tommy Bul-

garia or anyone else from Soviet-front groups" come propagandize.

Hostility to the whole ethos of the First Amendment — of citizen participation in arguing and shaping policy — is evident in a new administration idea. A proposed rule would bar "advocacy," including congressional lobbying and even the filing of friend-of-the-court briefs, by any company or organization that receives federal contracts or grants. This amazing proposal has succeeded in outraging everyone from the American Lung Association to the Chamber of Commerce.

Just as dangerous, though less noticed, has been the Reagan administration's effort to deny information to Congress by expanding claims of executive privilege. In the Environmental Protection Agency wrangle, Attorney General Smith invented a whole new category of "enforcement sensitive" documents to withhold.

The terms of the settlement of the EPA dispute with one House committee are indicative. Other congressmen reject the terms because they allow access only under procedures more restrictive than those governing the Intelligence Committee when it sees classified material. Yet after all the oozing scandal, Mr. Reagan still wants to limit that access.

"Those who won our independence," Justice Louis Brandeis said, "believed that public discussion is a political duty, and that this should be a fundamental principle of the American government." But they were confident people, not little men afraid of contrary ideas, afraid of criticism, of public knowledge.

The New York Times.

GEORGE SHULTZ WAS TELLING ME JUST THE OTHER DAY...



MR. SHULTZ AND I HAD SUCH A BIG GIGGLE OVER THAT

THAT EACH OF US SPENDS \$43 A YEAR ON FOREIGN AID...

AND 35 DOLLARS A YEAR ON HAIRCUTS!

WELL, GOODNESS, I SAID, INSTEAD OF SENDING FOREIGN AID TO ALL THOSE PLACES, WHY DON'T YOU SILLY NINNIES SEND HAIRDRESSERS?

THAT'LL BE \$35

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

CHUCK SCHULZ

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

SEE YOU NEXT YEAR

## 'Standoff' in Cambodia Hides a Changing Map

By Peter Polomka

BANGKOK — In its fifth year, the war in Cambodia drags on, seemingly incapable of resolution.

Both Vietnam, which has an estimated 180,000 troops in Cambodia, and the non-communist states of Southeast Asia, which favor the guerrilla coalition led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, insist that time is on their side. The nations of the Western alliance also show little inclination to examine the cost to their longer-term regional interests of a prolonged conflict.

Yet dig beneath the surface of this war of attrition, as more than 30 Asian and Western experts on regional affairs did at a recent workshop near here, and any talk of a "strategic standoff" in Cambodia seems to miss some important points.

By gnawing away at the entrails of Khmer nationalism and the residue of a U.S.-centered order in the region, the conflict is slowly changing the geopolitical map. Vietnam is consolidating its hold on Cambodia even while Thailand is becoming more confident of coping with any Vietnamese threat. But they, and the region, could be paying a high price for their immediate gains, because China and the Soviet Union, meanwhile, are reaping important long-term advantages.

After more than two decades of failure — both Moscow and Beijing had ill-fated flings with Sukarno's Indonesia — each now has a solid foothold in a key Southeast Asian state — China in Thailand and the Soviet Union in Vietnam.

By prolonging the Cambodian conflict both can build upon their gains. The region is poised on the

edge of an era in which the Chinese-Soviet rivalry looks likely to provide the main dynamics, notwithstanding any success Moscow and Beijing might have in improving their relations with other fronts.

In contrast, the United States has abdicated any leadership role. Participants at the seaside workshop, including a U.S. Embassy official and several American scholars, rarely saw cause to mention the United States. A few years ago such a omission would have been unthinkable.

While the sharp edge of Soviet gains — access since 1979 to Vietnamese military bases — is often highlighted, China's notable success in Thailand passes practically without comment.

For most of this century, Thailand shunned diplomatic and trade ties with China. A mutual interest in cutting an arrogant Vietnam down to size brought the two countries together after Saigon fell in 1975, but Thai-Chinese relations remained cautious until Vietnamese troops invaded Cambodia.

Overcoming its fears, the Thai military, which has forged the core of the link, now seems to accept that China is the key to Thailand's survival against any Vietnamese threat. American military aid remains important but there is less insistence on the security guarantees of the Manila Treaty than there was only a few years ago.

The Thai military is fully aware that China is keeping Vietnam's best troops tied down north of Hanoi (eliminating the need for Chinese troops on Thai soil), and it is heartened by its success in staying free of the Cambodian conflict. Thailand's lack of a common border with China is also important.

Thai-Chinese security links are being further consolidated by the mass surrender of Beijing-backed Thai Communist Party insurgents, a surrender that some knowledgeable Thais believe Beijing encouraged. Few real barriers remain to the development of good relations. And with the growing power of a prosperous middle class dominated by Thai-Chinese business acumen, China can look confidently to building upon its gains.

Similarly, Soviet gains in Indochina are unlikely to be reversed easily, or bargained away in the interests of Chinese-Soviet ties. The Soviet-Vietnamese alliance is a coldly calculated marriage of convenience for both. Knowledgeable observers of Vietnam do not doubt that dependence on Moscow is a price that Hanoi, despite its strong nationalistic sense, is prepared to pay to secure its perceived interests in Cambodia.

But unless the West and the five-member Association of Southeast Asian Nations want the 60 million people of Indochina to be a permanent part of the Soviet bloc — in but not of Southeast Asia — and want to see Chinese-Soviet rivalry a dominant feature of the regional landscape in the 1980s, the time may have arrived to try to help bring Hanoi in from the cold.

That process will not be easy nor possible without an active American role. But the current policy of isolating Vietnam is clearly counterproductive in terms of Western interests. An alternative must be found.

The writer is a visiting fellow of the Department of International Relations at the Australian National University in Canberra, and a research associate of the Institute for Strategic Studies in London. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

## LETTERS

### The Culture Debate

Regarding "White Bread Answers to a No-Bread Crisis" (IHT, Feb. 17):

It is exactly because of unimaginative and irresponsible columnists like George F. Will that artists need to have a stronger voice in the political process. Mr. Will relies on obscure sources, ad hominem attacks and distorted quotations to lead the semblance of evidence to his anti-intellectual tirade against concerned artists discussing the world economic crisis in Paris.

He quotes what Norman Mailer and Susan Sontag "once wrote" about the Cuban revolution to demonstrate that they are in cahoots with the "anti-American" Jack Lang.

Columnists and political figures who rely on misinforming the public must be alarmed at the intrusion of intellectuals on their well-guarded terrain. After all, artists might be able to introduce human experience into political decisions, and our think-tankers wouldn't like that.

MICHEL CHAUOLI, Berlin.

## Why the French Are Looking 'Cross the Rhine

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — The results of the West German elections will be eagerly awaited in Washington and Moscow, but also in Paris. Originally, France was not concerned by the December 1979 modernization of NATO, but now, for domestic as well as international reasons, it is involved in the Euro-missile quarrel.

Euromissiles are not discussed in the streets here. But they have been agitating France's political elite.

The issue was left quietly on the side for nearly three years. Now it is at the center of a new political-strategic debate.

President Francois Mitterrand, when he spoke out for employment of Euromissiles in West Germany during his January speech to the Bundestag, was motivated by a dual concern: to preserve the balance of forces in Europe, and to prevent West Germany from drifting toward

neutrality.

There is nothing surprising in this. The stability of the Federal Republic has traditionally been necessary to

France's freedom of maneuver within the Atlantic alliance. France's independent behavior was posited on West German steadfastness as much as on American protection.

Moreover, if West Germany were to give way on Euromissiles, that would mean giving the Soviet Union an effective veto right on West German foreign policy. It would mean that West Germany implicitly recognized that its security is more dependent on continued dialogue with Moscow than on the internal coherence of the alliance.

French attitudes toward Germany have always been a good indicator of the French political situation. The current malaise over an eventual "German drift" is prompting a return to traditional cleavages.

For some, France must become a great military power and in the long run come to terms with the Soviet Union in order to free Europe from an American protection that is

long as it imposes on the East the logic of the Helsinki agreement while making the Soviet Union abandon the Brezhnev doctrine.

Distrust of some trends in West Germany is present in this third approach, but is overshadowed by a determination to exert a positive influence, and by the certainty that the worst thing to do would be to strike a deal with the Soviet Union at the expense of the Federal Republic.

Whether we like it or not, there is and will be a German problem. It can be manageable only as long as West Germany is at ease within a European or Atlantic framework. Strengthening of political and military cooperation between France and the Federal Republic is a crucial component of a policy of trust.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français de Relations Internationales and editor of its journal, *Politique Etrangère*. He contributed this article to the International Herald Tribune.

As an American living in Paris I am constantly both amused and confused by Jack Lang's hostile remarks directed at the United States, such as his now-famous comment on "cultural imperialism." First of all, there are few things more popular in the United States than French fashion, French wines and French women (or Frenchmen for the ladies), and I feel that the United States benefits enormously from this exchange.

Secondly, Mr. Lang surely must realize there is more to culture than hamburgers, blue jeans and "Dallas." France has an incredible cultural heritage that the United States, being only 200 years old, can never hope to achieve. One has only to visit Notre Dame, Chartres or the Loire chateaux to realize this. I suggest to Mr. Lang that it would be much more constructive to concentrate on the tremendous cultural resources of France and stop whining about a few American movies.

ROBERT J. HOHMAN, Paris.

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# Paris Election Is Tale of Two Concepts

## Mayoral Issues Range From Trash Collection to National Invetive

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The city vote in Sunday's first, and officially, on things like garbage collection, noise, and free boat rides on the Seine for old people, the first round of the election, the national vote, the second round, will be decided in two rounds of French elections.

The two concepts constantly run together during the mayoral campaign here, one of the main events among the 36,400 municipal races that will be decided in two rounds of balloting concluding March 13. There is a double pattern: One minute it is a contest for the city council, and the next a contest for the national assembly, the two concepts are inseparable.

According to one poll this week, the second, or unofficial election is the one that interests Paris's voters the most. Some 67 percent said they wanted to express their attitude about the national government through their local ballot, and only 23 percent reported they did not.

The points that will be scored now by Mr. Chirac or his opponents are not only part of a long maneuvering process, building and dismantling individual political reputations, but they count as messages to the government of President François Mitterrand from the

mayor-elect on his operating margins in the 1986 legislative elections. The voting in Paris, where Mr. Chirac has held office for six years, is the reverse of the situation in a majority of French cities since the municipal elections of 1977, when extensive leftist gains began to open the route to the presidency. The capital has generally moderate voting patterns, and the national government, apparently seeking to undercut Paris as a potential conservative bastion, talked early last year about a law that would have distributed many of the mayor's prerogatives to district councils.

But the intent seemed transparent, and after considerable public resistance, the government settled for a limited reform that leaves the mayor's office a meaningful power base. Outside Paris, the left expected to take substantial losses in the municipal voting but, according to a Socialist planner, it saw the capital as a potential windfall because any gains against the heavily favored Mr. Chirac would be impressive. The operative Socialist tactic appeared to be to concentrate on the mayor as a national symbol of reaction, avoiding what otherwise would be a defensive or passive campaign.

The attacks on Mr. Chirac have been made by leading Socialists, such as Pierre Joxe, who described Mr. Chirac, a potential presidential candidate in 1988, as the "most reactionary" of the French right. Le Nouvel Observateur, a weekly news magazine close to the Socialist Party, painted Mr. Chirac as a man of "the authoritarian right." On the local level, although the mayor's powers fall far short of the intentions ascribed to him, Paul Quilès, the Socialist candidate, accused Mr. Chirac of representing cuts in social services, an "economic and social about-face."

At the same time, Mr. Quilès went to the weakest part of Mr. Chirac's local record, the city's acknowledged failure to build as much new housing as he said it would. In 1977, Mr. Chirac promised 5,000 new units a year; the result is substantially less. For Mr. Quilès, this is the symbol of Mr. Chirac's hardheaded attitude toward the world, and a situation that is making Paris into a city of the rich and the poor.

But Mr. Quilès, who is the third-ranking figure in the national Socialist Party hierarchy, has not turned out to be the ideal candidate. A handsome man, aged 41, he became slightly ridiculous when an overzealous campaigner emphasizing his blue eyes gave him the look of a hypnotized Paul Newman. His trademark slogan, "Paris, tenderness," had little effect, because he got into arguments on radio and television and projected more of a cold grip than an embrace. Now, Mr. Quilès is given virtually no chance of victory; more importantly, the Socialist Party in Paris seems less likely now than a month ago to do well.

Mr. Chirac has adopted the same local-national approach. He stopped off one day this week at the construction site of the new Bercy sports palace in Paris, grinning furiously, then departed. The complex will not be completed for six months, but it seemed the right time for the mayor to get his picture taken there. Most of his campaigning is done on busy shopping streets, where he reminds voters of his real successes, among them, advantages for the aged like boat trips, and a modernized sanitation department whose innovations include a motor bike patrol specialized in removing dog droppings.

The link to national issues usually comes with a question, asked of a shopkeeper, like, "How's business?" Whatever the answer, it gives Mr. Chirac a chance to take his best shot at Socialism. "It's the system itself that's eating into our freedoms," he says. "I've hired 200,000 more civil servants nationwide, but I haven't a single new policeman or nurse in Paris. Where are these new functionaries? They're in the offices preparing the new laws that each day limit our individual liberties." And so on.

With his own victory seemingly assured — technically, the mayor is elected by a vote of the city council — Mr. Chirac has spent considerable time in districts where he thinks there is some chance of embarrassing other leading Socialists besides Mr. Quilès. With his help, city council candidates allied to centrist and conservative parties have a chance at defeating Lionel Jospin, the secretary-general of the Socialist Party. Culture Minister Jack Lang, and Edwige Avice, who is minister for leisure, youth and sports.



Billboards at a Paris streetcorner displaying Socialist Party campaign posters in the French capital's mayoral race.

Although Mr. Chirac does not say it, he is also running more than a little bit against the other two main opposition figures, the former president, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and his former prime minister, Raymond Barre. An outstanding result in Paris would give the mayor more strength for the maneuvering within the opposition to decide who it will run for president in 1988.

Both Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Barre have been campaigning hard in the Mood Election, supporting allied candidates and attacking the Socialist government in general. But Mr. Barre has no local constituency, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is not running for anything either; he has left that to his wife, who is seeking election to the town council of Chamonix, population 649.

# West German Election Is Rife With Slander

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — As an ethical exercise, the campaign in West Germany has hardly been uplifting. But, as Sunday's election nears, mud-slinging, slander, innuendo and the manipulation of information have reached new lows.

Bild am Sonntag, a mass-circulation weekly newspaper of the rightist Springer chain, set the tone Sunday by interviewing a Bavarian veterinarian who disclosed that Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democrat candidate for chancellor, was a member of the Hitler Youth at the age of 17.

At the time, many Germans were in the Hitler Youth — Chancellor Helmut Kohl was, too — but Bild's informant, Dr. Ernst Holler, asserted that Mr. Vogel was "arrogant, arbitrary, authoritarian and butch" and was "something like the extended arm" of Joseph Goebbels, the Nazi propaganda chief.

Mr. Vogel and the Social Democrats immediately moved to sue the newspaper for defamation. Even for the sensational Bild, the story went too far, and about 100 reporters and editors wrote to Mr. Vogel to dissociate themselves from the article.

When the article first appeared, Ewald Struve, Bild am Sonntag's chief editor, wrote a strident open letter to Mr. Vogel, saying that "the German voters, in this hour of truth, have a right to know the full truth." But Tuesday he backed down, saying he regretted the "false impression" that the newspaper had been trying to slander Mr. Vogel.

Dr. Holler, the veterinarian, is a member of Franz-Josef Strauss's conservative Christian Social Union. Mr. Strauss, who in campaign speeches has likened Social Democratic arguments to Nazi lies, declared Tuesday that newspapers should "stop bringing up such stuff from the Third Reich" — unless it is serious.

Heiner Geissler, the Christian Democrats' general secretary, has established himself as the campaign's fastest hip-shooter. In January, he suggested that the Social Democrats were "criminals" for their "lies" about a new rent

law, and he summoned "all decent Germans" to distance themselves from the party. The Social Democrats turned out bumper stickers and buttons, proclaiming, "I am an indecent German. I am not voting CDU," Christian Democrat.

Tuesday night, in a television debate, Lukas Beckmann, a leader of the Greens, accused the established parties of "corruption" for accepting payoffs from the giant Flick conglomerate. Mr. Beckmann wore a fat button that said "Flick" ringed by the initials of the big parties.

In the debate, Mr. Geissler twice accused the Greens of receiving donations, and then said: "I would rather get donations from a German company than from the DDR," the initials for Communist East Germany. Wednesday the Greens demanded that Mr. Geissler retract his accusation that they were subsidized by East Germany, or they would sue him.

A spokesman for the Christian Democrats said Wednesday that Mr. Geissler had no proof for his assertion, but a party statement added: "It would certainly be interesting for the public to know how the Greens are financing their generous and certainly not inexpensive campaign."

Other legal action has made politically useful headlines in the last days before the vote. The Bonn prosecutor's office, which is nominally independent, has opened an investigation into Egon Franke, the former Social Democratic minister in charge of relations with East Germany.

Newspaper reports say that the prosecutors are looking into the matter of about \$2.3 million that seems to have gone astray during Mr. Franke's tenure.

This week's Stern, a magazine unfriendly to the government, makes a feeble attempt to drag Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democratic leader, into the Flick affair. And Der Spiegel, which has hardly been rooting for the coalition, carries an unflattering memoir this week by Günter Verheugen, a former Free Democrat, which portrays Mr. Genscher as ineffectual and indecisive.

# Paris Expects Tough Bargaining With Bonn After Vote

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The French government anticipates hard bargaining with Bonn, primarily over economic issues, following the West German elections Sunday.

"Some of our economic and industrial problems with the Germans, particularly the very large deficit, have simply become intolerable," a senior government official who specializes in trade issues said Thursday.

For the past several weeks, French government and industry planners have compiled a list of key issues and projects they would like raised by President François Mitterrand during the next French-West German summit meeting tentatively scheduled for next month in Paris. The talks were

postponed from this month because of the elections in both countries. The major points are:

- Greater coordination of monetary and economic policy. A major realignment of currencies in the European Monetary System is widely anticipated in France, West Germany and Swiss banking circles, possibly involving a revaluation of the Deutsche mark and a devaluation of the franc. Also, economic growth is expected to slow in France this year but to accelerate in West Germany.

"There is greater room than before for coordinating for whatever may happen now within the EMS aid with regard to our respective macroeconomic policies," said a senior French official, who, like other officials interviewed, asked not to be identified. He added that Paris would probably suggest that Bonn actively display "greater understanding" for European Community nations with weaker currencies within the EMS, such as France, Belgium and Italy.

- France's trade deficit with West Germany. It reached a record 38 billion francs (\$5.6 billion) last year and is growing, accounting for more than a third of France's total trade deficit. French officials insist the deficit must be substantially reduced.

Although officials in both countries expect France to be importing less from West Germany in 1983 because of planned French austerity measures, French officials said they planned to urge Bonn to relax a range of restrictions on French exports to West Germany. The official cited as an example government procurement of such items as heavy electric equipment.

- The proposed takeover of Grundig, West Germany's largest consumer electronics company, by France's nationalized Thomson-Brandt. Mr. Mitterrand has said that he considers the move a test of European cooperation, but Chancellor Helmut Kohl has declined to commit his government to a decision until after the election.

Negotiations between the two companies have continued, and, although the West German Cartel Office is expected to rule against the proposal, French officials said they still hoped for support from Bonn. "It would be a disappointment if the merger does not materialize, in which case we might seek other solutions," one official said Thursday.

- Industrial cooperation projects. French government planners have drafted a list of proposed ventures, including a French-German video recorder plant and joint projects in fiber optics, nuclear energy and high-speed rail transport.

"These are projects that would make our cooperation more concrete," said the official who commented on the Thomson proposal. He noted that these further projects would probably be brought up during the summit meeting next month.

West German officials generally sound skeptical when asked how far any new government might move in speeding up cooperation with France. "They are Socialists, and here we are essentially conservatives," an official commented in Bonn recently. "But even under Social Democrats here, a greater government role will be difficult, since, for example, no German government will tell Mercedes to reduce its car sales in France."

# Colorado 'Crazies' Became Reagan Environmental Team

By Dale Russakoff  
Washington Post Service

DENVER — In the Colorado Legislature they were known as the "House Crazies," a band of militant conservatives who rose to power in 1979 and made war on government regulation.

They voted to kill measures to control toxic-waste dumps, force reductions in automobile pollution, require immunization of school children against mumps and measles, regulate development of nature areas, provide bilingual education for minorities and use state funds to teach skiing to the handicapped.

People called us "crazies" because when we started out, everybody said we were crazy to think we could change the government," said Steven J. Durham, 36, a former activist in Young Americans for Freedom who captained the rise of the conservative caucus in the Colorado House. "They were wrong."

Today, Colorado's "crazies" are President Ronald Reagan's top environmental officers, enforcers of the same federal regulations they attacked under the state capitol's gold dome a few years ago. Their Denver histories, well-known here, are only now receiving scrutiny in Washington as one element of the controversy over the Environmental Protection Agency.

A Colorado state representative, Anne M. Gorsuch, who in 1980

voted to kill major hazardous-waste regulation bills, is now the administrator of the EPA, Anne M. Burford.

Representative Durham, who opposed state waste-dumping laws and pushed to relax Colorado Health Department controls over quality of drinking water, is now regional administrator of the EPA, in charge of regulating air and water pollution and toxic-waste dumping in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Representative Tom Tancredo, who sought cuts in state poverty programs because "too much government in the realm of social services takes away the individual's responsibility," is now Denver regional director of the Department of Education.

Mr. Durham, considered the master strategist of the House, led Mrs. Gorsuch and other conservative campmates in a 1979 uprising that ousted the moderate Republican leadership, installing Robert F. Burford, a rancher, as the new speaker of the House. Mr. Burford and Mrs. Gorsuch were recently married, and she has changed her name to his.

Mr. Burford is now director of the Interior Department's Bureau of Land Management, responsible for federal programs to develop or protect more than 300 million acres (121.4 million hectares) of Western public lands. Mr. Burford has promised to take no part in BLM

decisions affecting his relatives, who hold permits to graze sheep and cattle on thousands of acres of federal land.

After winning the speaker's seat by one vote, Mr. Burford appointed Mr. Durham, Mrs. Gorsuch and others to chair key House committees. From these berths, they caught the attention of presidential advisers after Ronald Reagan's election in the national conservative tide of 1980.

As speaker, Mr. Burford assigned several major regulatory bills to Mrs. Gorsuch's State Affairs Committee, where they often died, according to several members of the panel.

It was through this procedure that the hazardous-waste bill reached Mrs. Gorsuch's panel in 1980, over the protests of legislators who said it belonged in committees that specialize in health, the environment, water or land use.

At the time Mrs. Gorsuch said she moved to kill the bill, the product of months of study to create state rules on the location and operation of hazardous dumps, because federal rules were too unsettled for the state to move ahead with its own controls.

A state health official who monitored the committee hearings said that Mrs. Gorsuch and other opponents "seemed" less concerned about public health than the burden on industry. "The official noted that the views of the conservative caucus were not unusual

here in the pro-development atmosphere of the Rockies. "I don't think they were in anyone's pocket. They obviously had very deep personal convictions about the problems of overregulation," the official said. "It's just that this led them to do exactly what industry wanted."

One of the chief lobbyists against the 1980 bill was Thornton Field of the Adolph Coors Co., the brewery and manufacturing complex run by Joseph Coors, a Reagan intimate. Mrs. Gorsuch hired Mr. Field as her special assistant on toxic wastes at the EPA. He is now in the agency's enforcement division.

In all, the militant conservative caucus numbered about a dozen, and rarely broke ranks on budget or social policy issues. They retained James G. Watt, then head of the Mountain States Legal Foundation, to sue the EPA in 1979 in an attempt to block the federal agency from forcing Colorado to monitor and control air pollution from automobiles. Mr. Watt is now secretary of the Interior Department.

Assisting Mr. Watt in the anti-EPA suit in 1979 was another conservative Denver attorney, James W. Sanderson. Mr. Sanderson, who was chosen by Mrs. Gorsuch for the No. 3 post at the EPA, worked for more than a year as her close consultant, helping to staff and reorganize the agency.

Mr. Sanderson withdrew from consideration for a permanent top EPA job last year, after the Justice Department began investigating him for possible conflicts of interest for allegedly taking part in agency decisions that could have affected his clients. The probe remains active, according to the Justice Department.

Congressional critics and environmentalists have insisted since the beginning of the Reagan administration that the appointments of Mr. Watt, Mrs. Gorsuch and others were tantamount to dismantling environmental protections. The White House and senior officials at the EPA and the Interior Department have asserted repeatedly that they seek only a "reasonable" approach to all regulations on business.

Still, Colorado Democrats insist that the lineup at the EPA and Interior bears the imprint of Mr. Coors, one of the chief political patrons of the Burfords. Mr. Durham and others who share their political views.

Mr. Coors was a member of the "kitchen cabinet" that advised Mr. Reagan on setting up the administration, and his objections to many environmental regulations are well-documented.

Mr. Coors created the Mountain States Legal Foundation, which filed dozens of lawsuits against EPA and Interior actions during the administration of President Jimmy Carter, and hired Mr. Watt to head it.

The plan, based on proposals made earlier this winter by President Ronald Reagan's National Commission on Social Security Reform, was passed Wednesday night by a vote of 32-3.

The bill includes two unrelated provisions. The first would extend unemployment benefits by up to 14 weeks to as many as 65 weeks. The second would establish standard hospital fees for Medicare payments for the elderly.

Supporters say the Social Security bill would provide \$165.3 billion to the system, restoring it to financial health through the end of the decade. It would increase payroll taxes, postpone cost-of-living benefits increases until Jan. 1, make the benefits of higher-income retirees subject to income tax and place new federal employees in the Social Security system.

# Chairmen Reject Limited Access To EPA Data Offered by Reagan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Chairmen of House subcommittees investigating the Environmental Protection Agency have rejected President Ronald Reagan's offer to give them restricted viewings of agency documents, and said they would continue to press the White House for full and unrestricted access.

In other developments Thursday:

- Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota became the first Republican senator to call publicly for the removal of the EPA administrator, Anne M. Burford. Mr. Boschwitz urged the president to replace Mrs. Burford "with a politically independent person of nationally recognized scientific qualifications" and to restructure the agency to eliminate political influence.

- The Washington Post reported that a draft General Accounting Office report found that Matthew N. Novick, who was fired last week as secretary general of the EPA, had a secretary do personal typing for him on government time, but

the report by the congressional auditing agency generally cleared Mr. Novick of other accusations that he improperly helped a friend get an EPA job and used his driver for personal errands.

- The New York Times reported that the EPA has started enforcement action against the Thriftway Co. for violating rules limiting the lead content of its gasoline, according to a lawyer representing the company. Thriftway has insisted that Mrs. Burford had made an "unequivocal commitment" not to penalize the company if it violated the lead rules. The agency had no immediate comment.

After an investigation last year of the Dec. 11, 1981, meeting between Mrs. Burford and Thriftway representatives at which the alleged commitment was made, the EPA inspector general quoted six participants who said that Mrs. Burford had given assurances that the company would not be penalized if it failed to comply with the rules on lead in gasoline.

On Wednesday, Larry M. Speakes, a deputy White House press secretary, said in Santa Barbara, California, that Mr. Reagan had directed that Congress "shall continue to have complete access to any and all documents they seek" in the EPA investigation.

But Mr. Speakes said later that Mr. Reagan intended to apply the so-called "Levin agreement" to all the congressional panels investigating EPA.

That agreement was a compromise reached between the White House and Representative Elliott H. Levitas, Democrat of Georgia, almost two weeks ago. It allows for congressional investigators to review the documents, but not keep them or make copies.

Mr. Levitas defended the agreement Wednesday, saying his Public Works investigations subcommittee was getting "full information and full access" to agency files requested.

But chairmen of other subcommittees said it was not enough for them.



Anne M. Burford

Representative Mike Synar, an Oklahoma Democrat who is chairman of the House Government Operations subcommittee on the environment, said, "That's totally unacceptable."

"We now have solid evidence of wrongdoing which will make it harder to accept constraints," said Representative John D. Dingell, a Michigan Democrat who is chairman of the House Energy and Commerce investigations subcommittee.

# U.S. Panel Backs Plan to Rescue Pension System

WASHINGTON — The House Ways and Means Committee has approved a compromise plan to rescue the Social Security retirement fund, and has sent it to the full House for action next week.

The plan, based on proposals made earlier this winter by President Ronald Reagan's National Commission on Social Security Reform, was passed Wednesday night by a vote of 32-3.

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Supporters say the Social Security bill would provide \$165.3 billion to the system, restoring it to financial health through the end of the decade. It would increase payroll taxes, postpone cost-of-living benefits increases until Jan. 1, make the benefits of higher-income retirees subject to income tax and place new federal employees in the Social Security system.

# WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

O.V. GAUMONT AMBASSADE (main auditorium), U.G.C. BIARRITZ (main auditorium), U.G.C. ODEON ST-GERMAIN HUCHETTE, GAUMONT-LES HALLES, 14 JUILLET BEAUGRENELE, 3 MURAT.

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**DUSTIN HOFFMAN**

Best Director  
**SYDNEY POLLACK**

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**JESSICA LANGE**  
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**DUSTIN HOFFMAN**  
**Tootsie**

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DARNEY COLEMAN CHARLES DUNN "DAVE GRISSIN" "GARY BART" "LARRY GELBART" "MURRAY SCHISSEL"  
"CHARLES EVANS" "DON MCGUIRE" "LARRY GELBART" "LARRY GELBART" "MURRAY SCHISSEL"  
"SYDNEY POLLACK" "DICK RICHARDS" "SYDNEY POLLACK"



## Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
28,100	28,110	28,090	28,100	+10
28,110	28,120	28,100	28,110	+10
28,120	28,130	28,110	28,120	+10
28,130	28,140	28,120	28,130	+10
28,140	28,150	28,130	28,140	+10
28,150	28,160	28,140	28,150	+10
28,160	28,170	28,150	28,160	+10
28,170	28,180	28,160	28,170	+10
28,180	28,190	28,170	28,180	+10
28,190	28,200	28,180	28,190	+10

## Standard &amp; Poor's Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
1,100	1,105	1,100	1,100	+5
1,105	1,110	1,105	1,105	+5
1,110	1,115	1,110	1,110	+5
1,115	1,120	1,115	1,115	+5
1,120	1,125	1,120	1,120	+5
1,125	1,130	1,125	1,125	+5
1,130	1,135	1,130	1,130	+5
1,135	1,140	1,135	1,135	+5
1,140	1,145	1,140	1,140	+5
1,145	1,150	1,145	1,145	+5

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	Short
100	100	100
200	200	200
300	300	300
400	400	400
500	500	500
600	600	600
700	700	700
800	800	800
900	900	900
1,000	1,000	1,000

## Market Summary, Mar. 3

NYSE	AMEX	High	Low	Close	Change
11,444	1,359	10,21	9,78	10,21	+43
11,454	1,369	10,22	9,79	10,22	+44
11,464	1,379	10,23	9,80	10,23	+45
11,474	1,389	10,24	9,81	10,24	+46
11,484	1,399	10,25	9,82	10,25	+47
11,494	1,409	10,26	9,83	10,26	+48
11,504	1,419	10,27	9,84	10,27	+49
11,514	1,429	10,28	9,85	10,28	+50
11,524	1,439	10,29	9,86	10,29	+51
11,534	1,449	10,30	9,87	10,30	+52

## AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10

## NYSE Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
11,444	11,454	11,434	11,444	+10
11,454	11,464	11,444	11,454	+10
11,464	11,474	11,454	11,464	+10
11,474	11,484	11,464	11,474	+10
11,484	11,494	11,474	11,484	+10
11,494	11,504	11,484	11,494	+10
11,504	11,514	11,494	11,504	+10
11,514	11,524	11,504	11,514	+10
11,524	11,534	11,514	11,524	+10
11,534	11,544	11,524	11,534	+10

## NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10

## Thursday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld. P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+10
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+10
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+10
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+10
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+10
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+10
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+10
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+10
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	+10

## NYSE Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
11,444	11,454	11,434	11,444	+10
11,454	11,464	11,444	11,454	+10
11,464	11,474	11,454	11,464	+10
11,474	11,484	11,464	11,474	+10
11,484	11,494	11,474	11,484	+10
11,494	11,504	11,484	11,494	+10
11,504	11,514	11,494	11,504	+10
11,514	11,524	11,504	11,514	+10
11,524	11,534	11,514	11,524	+10
11,534	11,544	11,524	11,534	+10

## NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Price	Change
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
INTL	100.00	+0.10
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## NYSE Index

Open	High	Low	Close	Change
11,444	11,454	11,434	11,444	+10
11,454	11,464	11,444	11,454	+10
11,464	11,474	11,454	11,464	+10
11,474	11,484	11,464	11,474	+10
11,484	11,494	11,474	11,484	+10
11,494	11,504	11,484	11,494	+10
11,504	11,514	11,494	11,504	+10
11,514	11,524	11,504	11,514	+10
11,524	11,534	11,514	11,524	+10
11,534	11,544	11,524	11,534	+10

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INTL	100.00	+0.10
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INTL	100.00	+0.10

## Bonn Is Seeking Talks on Steel

BONN — The West German government called Thursday for a meeting with the country's steel companies, trade unions and states to discuss the problems of reshaping the steel industry.

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff's call for mid-March talks contrasted with Bonn's earlier demand that the steel firms should take the first steps on streamlining their industry.

An independent report, issued in January, proposed regrouping the five main West German steel firms into two units — "Ruhrg" and "Ruhr".

This has formed the basis of subsequent efforts to reshape the industry, but while the Ruhr group firms, Thyssen and Krupp, have reported considerable progress on merger plans, the Ruhr group, Salzgitter, Hoesch and Klockner-Werke, have not.

The Metalworkers union last week rejected the report and demanded a say in any plans to radically change the industry.

Announcing the talks, Lambsdorff has reassured the Metalworkers' leader, Eugen Loderer, that he considered it essential to hear the union view as well as that of the steel companies.

Mr. Lambsdorff said that time was pressing for an outline agreement on restructuring the industry by the March 30 deadline set by the European Commission was to be held.

Under European Community regulations on steel subsidies, commission approval is needed for state aid required for reshaping the industry.

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Seeking Steel

## Designed for Living the Memphis Way

MILAN — Ettore Sottsass Jr. is a greatly distinguished designer in the world capital of design. He has created buildings, fabrics, computer technology, door handles, tables, everything. "I like work, any work that deals with designing scenery for people," he says. He has written a fair amount, often in a rather jaunty and elliptical tone, and has been analyzed with "thrilling earnestness" from Jerusalem to Fort Worth. When Britain entered the Common Market, Sottsass was invited by BBC-TV to discuss the implications. At 64, he is likely to be the youngest person in the room. His face is bright with intelligence

### MARY BLUME

and mischief while he is of the avant-garde, he is often a skip ahead, or aside. When Milan chic became all the rage in the 1960s, he drove a lumpy Ford Anglia rather than a sleek Italian car. He is fond of metaphor.

At present Sottsass is designing calculating machines and small computers for Olivetti, with whom he has worked since 1957, and has just produced a line of living-room furniture for Knoll International. His own firm, Sottsass Associati, is designing the street furniture for the city of Turin and trying to find a use for an old Fiat building that has a facade half a kilometer long and a racetrack on its roof. And a few blocks away from his office in central Milan is the showroom of Memphis, the furniture and object company that took the design world by storm when it first showed at the Milan furniture fair in 1981.

In the catalog of the recent "Memphis in London" exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, Memphis was called the most popular avant-garde group of all time. It has been imitated from Tokyo to Paris but the imitations are merely silly while Memphis's objects, brightly colored and oddly shaped, are full of humor. "Truly amiable," wrote a New York critic, "objects that bring a lasting smile, not a nervous laugh."

Memphis is a young international team with Sottsass as den-father, founder and one of the designers. The name came from Memphis, Tennessee and, as an afterthought, from Memphis, Egypt, where there was a temple to Ptah, "artist among gods." In addition to metaphor, Sottsass likes quotations, and Memphis furniture and objects are full of quotations from contemporary life, such as a sleazy fabric found in milkbars in suburban Milan, or a wavy-legged table called "The Structures Are Trembling."

"We put down elements we can play with," Sottsass says. "The general reaction is happy, positive — not in an intellectual way but in an existential way."

Memphis has been called a reaction to functionalism and to glossy good taste. It has also been called punk, which it is not. "Memphis is a very optimistic moment in the life of all the participants," Sottsass says. "It's very positive. Punk looks like childish cynicism. Memphis is naive, but not cynical. We believe in life, in the senses, in the relaxing feeling of when you put a form or a color near the other."

His antic Beverly sideboard is Sottsass's personal favorite. "This is my favorite because it has a lot of problems," he says. "The change of



Ettore Sottsass and the Beverly sideboard.

the structures, groups of materials that don't belong together — kitchen plastic and very beautiful rosewood mixed with chrome — colors that have nothing to do with each other. It's always building up things and destroying them again in a way you don't expect it to happen. It's

always going away, like a madman constantly changing ideas."

Memphis grew out of long discussions with the Studio Alchimia designers, who work more with irony and pessimism, and from an earlier movement called Radical Design to which objects were seen as "catastrophes of perception," rather than as industrial products.

"We were debating design as a political event," Sottsass recalls. "The relations between design and industry, how far the designer is conditioned by industry, how far he is designing for people." At the time of Radical Design, Sottsass told an interviewer:

"I am searching for ways to help design to acquire basic values, life values, which will assist it to turn out more than just another chair."

Sottsass says he sees design as "a sort of anthropological operation. Communication means that you have certain existential conditions and you are also related to history because with every sign that you are making, you are arranging the balance of other signs."

Italian design, Sottsass says, has since prewar anti-Fascist days been a statement about life. "The whole nation participated very much in the discussion and the discussion was how to become a nation, how to become a society, how to design life."

This may give it a tension lacking in the bland perfection of Scandinavian design. "In Scandinavia perhaps the society is so strictly structured that there is no place to debate, there is a belief that limits give order. Italian life is more complicated, magical, incomprehensible."

Designers today are decorators, Sottsass says, and design is fashion because fashion, with the opportunity it gives each person to redesign himself, has so permeated our lives that if design is to serve as communication, it must do so on the level of fashion.

"We are all designing with the idea of not lasting, it doesn't scare us," Sottsass says. "I know very well that this kind of action doesn't last. Cubism — I don't want to make comparisons — only lasted five years. Every idea has to be taken with water, diluted. Otherwise it is like poison, too strong."

Memphis, says a book about the group, reflects the "nervous energy of a restless, eclectic society which is intolerant of permanent institutions. Memphis opens up infinite scope for enrichment and semantic dynamics. Yes, but can you sit on it or put objects on its dangerously slanting shelves?"

"We never thought of that, we have never put life around it. We should do it but we are scared," Sottsass says. The only all-Memphis apartment is thought to be Karl Lagerfeld's in Monte Carlo; Sottsass thinks a lot of Memphis would be hard to live with. "I think it would be impossible because Memphis pieces are very tense."

If an archaeologist were to uncover a Memphis piece, what would Sottsass like him to see?

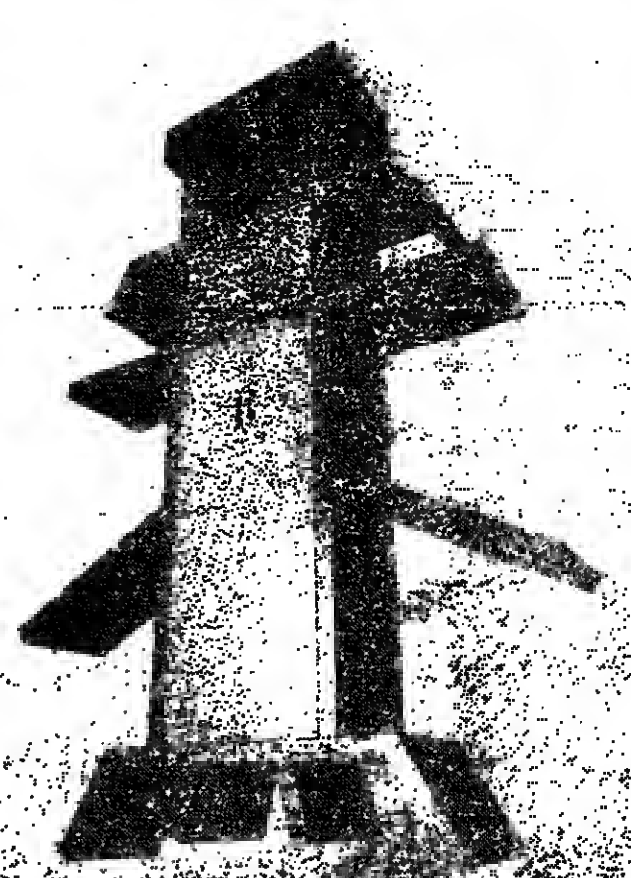
"I hope first of all a certain design quality — nice strong proportions. Then he will say that's an object I never saw elsewhere and he will have some difficulty guessing what it's made for. Then, if he is good, he will try to rebuild the signs of the communications. The thing I would like most is that he likes the things."

Sottsass is a highly sophisticated and widely traveled man whose influences range from American pop art to Tantra. He is optimistic, he says, because he has been lucky all his life. "I had horrible sicknesses but got over them. I have had lovely women, I never had money but money was there when I needed it. And I had a happy childhood."

The son of an architect, Sottsass was born in Innsbruck of a family from the Trentino. As a child he made drawings, carved sailboats and built a 200-meter-long cableway, a windmill, a barometer and a wooden spy-glass.

He studied architecture but soon moved to design. "I envy the big architects who were having big visions about society," he claims, adding a moment later that if there is one thing he has learned from modern history it is how dangerous big ideas are. One of his strong points is his curiosity and lack of orthodoxy. "His certainties are actually doubts in that they suggest the idea that tomorrow will challenge them," Alessandro Mendini writes. "At the same time they are solid, built of the consistency of things and not mere ideas."

All furniture, Sottsass says, is full of quotations from the world that produced it, which is why it is so awful when it loses its vivacity and thus its meaning. "In the time of Louis XV, making that beautiful furniture had great intensity. Now when you see it in the Louvre on a winter afternoon where there is no light, you say, Jesus Christ, that's the death of everything."



The Casablanca closet.

All life intrigues him. The street furniture he is designing for Milan includes publicity supports, newsstands and newspaper racks, or public toilets. "Vespasiani are very difficult," he sighs. When he started making black ceramics after a grave illness, the blacks he studied came from daily life.

"Who has ever talked about black?" he wrote. "The clinging black on Gothic cathedrals? Who has spoken about the black of Japanese brush strokes, the black of Boud Street? The polished black of the Bentley behind plate-glass windows? The black of priests' dirty socks? The plague-black of gondolas? And anyway black is only one of the colors of darkness."

Today, Sottsass has reached guru status. He is the person, it has been said, whom people involved with underground architecture all over the world feel attached to and identify with. He is not especially happy about his eminence, because it cuts him off from others.

"No, it doesn't irritate me, it makes my life very complicated, it makes my designing very complicated." Suddenly he is aware of a public and feels self-conscious about it. "Now we are designing for someone very real but we don't know what this reality is. We feel responsible, which is a very uneasy feeling."

In his published diaries Sottsass says how much he dislikes being an "artist."

"They made me an artist because, otherwise, they wouldn't pay me. Some people — either because they want to pull my leg or because they actually believe it — even call me Master... I'd like to break down this strange mechanism that I've become involved in... I'd like it if either all of us or none of us were artists, just as we were when we made drawings, boats, ships, windmills, cableways, and spy-glasses. I'd like to think that in some way I could recover the happiness of my youth: the happiness in which 'design' or art — so-called art — was life itself, and in which life was art, by which I mean creativity, the knowledge of being part of this planet, and of the living history of the people around us."

## Marvin Hamlisch, With a Side Order Of Mashed Potatoes

by Jeffrey Robinson

LONDON — It was dinner time. "Marvin Hamlisch, the noted composer, sat comfortably in his London hotel suite, overlooking the Thames, relaxing after a very tiring day," says Marvin Hamlisch, the noted composer, doing just that. It seems he likes to dictate his interviews.

"As he spoke," he speaks, "I came to see what a wonderful person Mr. Hamlisch is. Then he told me the story of another composer, Mr. Richard Rodgers. Mr. Hamlisch said that Mr. Rodgers was once asked how come he had so many hit shows. Mr. Rodgers answered, 'Because my taste and the taste of the rest of the world is the same thing.'"

"As Mr. Hamlisch told that story, I realized that Mr. Hamlisch was really telling me about his own taste. And then Mr. Hamlisch sent down for dinner."

Now 38, born and reared in New York, Hamlisch got famous the way heroes in old movies always did: fast. Working as a rehearsal pianist in New York while going to Queens College and the Juilliard School of Music, he was playing the piano one night at a dinner when Sam Spiegel, the film producer, "discovered" him. Hamlisch offered to Hollywood to work for "Mr. Sam."

In a few years, Hamlisch was an established composer of film scores, including those for "Take the Money and Run," "Bananas," "Save the Tiger" and "Ordinary People." By the time he was 30 he had already won three Oscars, one for scoring "The Sting" and two for the best original song for "The Way We Were." A year later he also had a Tony and had shared a Pulitzer Prize for the music of the Broadway hit, "A Chorus Line."

Now in England to work on a new play called "Jean," he lives in a couple of rooms at the Savoy Hotel because "They were treating me well here long before anyone ever heard of Marvin Hamlisch. Anyway, they make the best mashed potatoes in the world. They're magic. If you're into mashed potatoes, believe me, this is the Mecca."

"Jean" is a musical based on the life of Jean



Marvin Hamlisch.

Jeffrey Robinson

Seberg, at 17 a movie star fresh out of Marshalltown, Iowa, and at 40, in 1973, dead of a drug overdose in Paris. "We're here to do a workshop on the play, Christopher Adler, Julian Berry and I worked on the book, the lyrics and the music in New York. But we decided we wanted Peter Hall to direct that play. Well, he's with the National Theater here and because of longstanding commitments he couldn't come to New York. So we came to Peter Hall."

The show is scheduled to open in London in November. That means rehearsals will begin this fall. "A workshop is not rehearsal," Ham-

lisch explains. "In a workshop, we all get together, everybody, and we take the play, stand it on its feet and mold it. We write and rewrite. We work with a cast and go through the show to see what we have. This is the true meaning of the term 'work in progress.' You try it out. There's no deadline, like in a rehearsal. You don't have to do it all in seven weeks. The workshop concept lets you see what you've got before you go in to rehearsal."

He says it's become a popular way of writing a musical. "Listen, it's understandable. These days Broadway musicals cost millions. It costs too much to put one on and then see it bomb. So you do a workshop to hedge against spending millions and winding up with a flop."

Just as he says that, the waiter pokes his head into the room. "I saw you on television last night," he tells Hamlisch. "You were terrific." Hamlisch points to his interviewer. "Put that down. Put it down just the way he said it. That's a good quote."

This is only his third venture into the world of theater. "A Chorus Line" is soon to become the longest-running show in the history of Broadway. "They're Playing Our Song" is loosely based on his own life as a composer. And now "Jean," the story of a film star's life turned tragic — it doesn't seem to fit with the fun and highs of the first two.

He agrees. "No it doesn't fit. It's totally different, and in many ways. 'Chorus Line' was Michael Bennett's vision. 'Our Song' was Neil Simon's thing. 'Jean' is much more a vision I can share. And not just musically. It's an experience in the theater. One of the reasons I think it's so exciting is because her story communicates a whole sense of the system and stardom. It's the story of the American dream, and knowing what you're allowed to dream. Believe me, I wouldn't be involved with it if it was quote-unquote a downer."

What everyone concerned with the workshop is obviously hoping for, he says, is a memorable musical where the audience must "grapple with some parts and relax with other parts. You bob and you weave and you keep them off-balance. That's where you get the electric energy that can only come from the theater. And then I want tears and smiles. I'm

thrilled that technically we can make people fly above your heads. But that's not what I want to do in the theater. I want to make you cry. I don't really care if we can put an entire jumbo jet on a stage. I want jumps in throats. Emotional tugs. Tears."

And smiles. Enter now, Marvin Hamlisch the saloon singer. "Yes," he says, "don't forget Marvin Hamlisch the entertainer." Over the last few years he's done public appearances — even a Royal Command Performance Gala last year when Prince Charles and Princess Diana opened the Barbican Center — dressed in tux, piano and voice on center stage. The piano playing is wonderful, the music is pure Hamlisch and the voice is... "So I don't sing like Perry Como," he says with a shrug. It's an understatement. But he loves to do it and so he excused himself from the "Jean" workshop to fly to Texas to sing with the Houston Symphony, part of a concert this week to raise \$1 million for Cancer Care.

"I love to entertain on a stage in front of a big audience," But then he admits that he thinks of it only as a hobby, and in a few seconds of seriousness he says his goals lie in his music: Writing it, not singing it.

"I think at every stage you have to stop and reassess what it is you want. We're all goal-oriented, but after you've won three Oscars in one night you can't try to do that again. Anyway, I'm no longer looking for prizes. I think now that I've won the prizes, my goals are more pure. I think now my goals are aimed at being part of something important. I really do have the desire to leave a legacy of work. A breadth of work. I want to leave something behind me that counts."

He stops. "After telling me this," he dictates, "Mr. Hamlisch abruptly turned the conversation back to mashed potatoes. Here is dinner. It was wheeled into the room. Mr. Hamlisch pointed toward the mashed potatoes, looking just the way he promised they would. Soaked, no, drenched in butter. Mr. Hamlisch eyed the mashed potatoes with envy. Then Mr. Hamlisch said to me, 'The mashed potatoes at the Savoy Hotel are better than sex. They never have a headache. And they never let you down.'"

Dinner is served.

## Jacques Brel Gets a Home in Brussels

by Ethan Bronner

BRUSSELS — Four years after his death from cancer at the age of 49, Jacques Brel, whom many consider the century's greatest singer and songwriter in the French language, is being honored here. Visitors to the newly opened Jacques Brel Foundation can view books, letters, photographs and videotapes of one of Brussels's most famous sons.

Compiled by his daughter France, who spent the last 18 months looking up his friends and chasing after photographs and interviews,

it is a poignant reminder of Brel, the ubiquitous cigarette between his fingers, the intense look in his eye, the broad, lopsided grin on his lips.

Brel, many of whose songs ridicule the bourgeoisie, spent his first 25 years as one of its model members. He married young, had three daughters and worked for his family's packaging firm, which his brother still runs.

He wrote songs in his spare time and tried to sell them, Brel's daughter says. "But nobody wanted them and in 1953 he decided to sing them himself. He quit his job and left for Paris."

Eventually, recognition came, first in Paris and finally around the world. He gave packed concerts in Moscow and London and a musical, "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris," based on his songs, was a hit on Broadway.

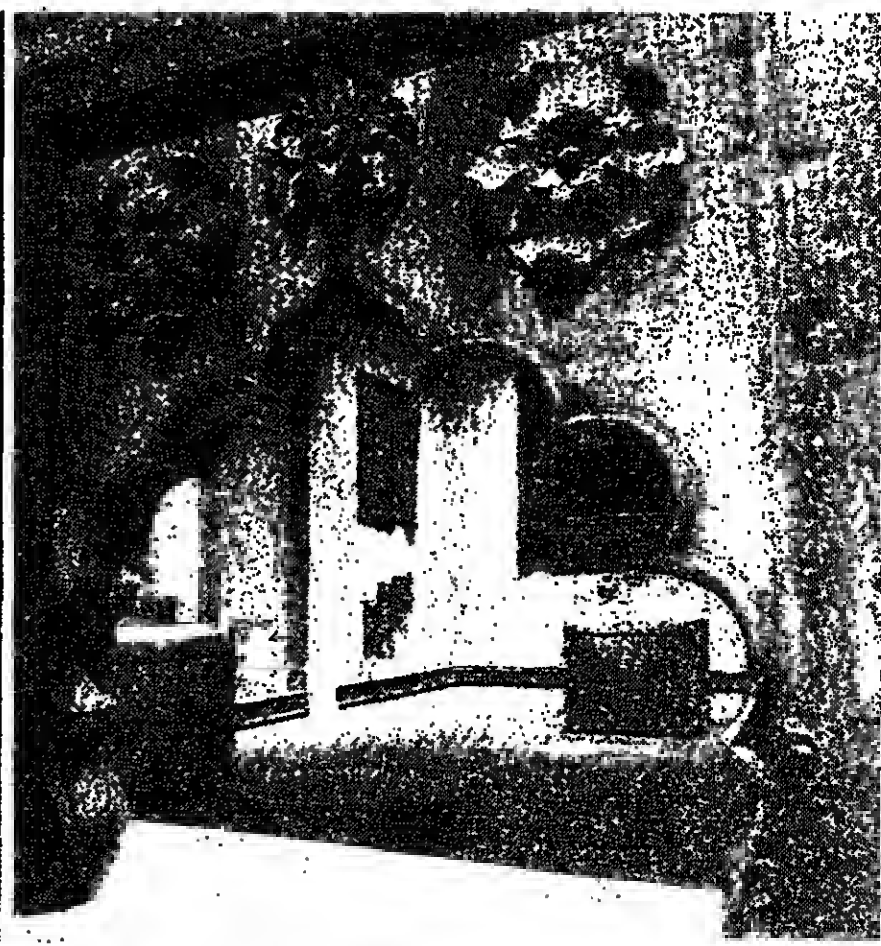
In his homeland, however, he was received with mixed feelings. Brel had a mixed relationship with Belgium. He never learned Flemish, the language of half the country, which he once compared to the barking of dogs. He despised Flemish extremists and his song about them, "Les Flammingants," was strongly protested here, especially the verse that said they

were "Nazis during the war and Catholics in between the wars."

Brel's daughter insists he was deeply proud of being Belgian and loved Flanders. "His satire sprang from caring about the country, not dismissing it," she says.

The Jacques Brel Foundation, in the Passage 44, 44 Boulevard du Jardin Botanique, 1000 Brussels, (tel. 218-2675) is open Tuesday through Saturday from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. Admission to the main hall is free, but there is a membership charge of 250 Belgian francs (about \$5) to see videotapes and many documents.

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Indian archway in Kuwait's museum.

## In Kuwait, Excitement At an Islamic Museum

by Souren Melikian

KUWAIT — The first museum of Islamic art created from scratch in any Muslim country has just emerged in the state of Kuwait on the Persian Gulf wedged between Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

As a crowd of more than 600 guests from Europe and the United States streamed into the Kuwait National Museum for its opening last week, a feeling of thrilled surprise was perceptible. The works of art are part of a collection formed by a businessman from the Kuwaiti ruling family, Sheikh Naser Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah. Several of these works, now loaned to the museum for five years, are of breathtaking beauty. Some have long been known to art historians from photographs but never actually seen by them. One of the world's most important Iranian miniatures of the 15th century, showing a princely couple and two attendants standing on either side of a stylized tree, has surfaced for the first time in half a century.

Perhaps the grandest of all the objects is a wooden casket with carved calligraphy and formal patterns, dated November 1344 A.D. Looking at the tall, vigorous lettering in his relief, one couldn't help thinking how hopeless it is to try to visualize such an object with the help of a single black-and-white photograph, published in France decades ago when the casket belonged to the late Marquis de Ganay.

But to the handful of collectors who mingled with the academics, the real excitement lay in some "new" pieces — hitherto unknown even though some came from old Western collections. An Egyptian bowl of the 15th century with bold lettering incised on the sloping walls at one time belonged to Ernst Koller-Truniger, the famous Swiss collector. It somehow escaped publication until its inclusion in the memorial album produced by Sotheby Publications for the Kuwait

Continued on page 9W



## TRAVEL

# Vanity Fair: The Roaring '80s

# Down on the Weekend Farm

by Christian Williams

WASHINGTON — Vanity Fair is back.

The giddy magazine of the Roaring Twenties folded in 1936, but not before it had cajoled through star-system Hollywood, poked fun at politicians and run the gamut of human emotions as if they were hurdles blocking the way to the champagne. The new Vanity Fair, 290 pages thick, \$3 a copy and heralded by a \$10-million, 18-month development campaign, went on sale Tuesday.

It looks at a glance like Vogue (there are a remarkable 168 pages of ads), offers a week's worth of reading from some of today's best-known American writers — Nora Ephron, Calvin Trillin, Gore Vidal among them — and includes the entire text of "Chronicle of a Death Foretold," the new novel by Gabriel Garcia Marquez, the latest winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature.

The promotion campaign — featuring the writer John Irving in his wrestling suit — declared that the new Vanity Fair "will capture the sparkle and excitement of our times, our culture" and is "a magazine whose time has come, again."

Already it has seemed to capture the advertising of our times. The first employee hired by Conde Nast Publications when it decided to revive Vanity Fair was Joseph E. Corr, Jr., the publisher. A former combat paratrooper and veteran marketing man for Hublein whiskey and Philip Morris cigarettes, Corr gives the impression of having shouted "Geronimo!" when the assignment was handed to him.

"We're going right for the Yankovich meritocracy," he says enthusiastically. "Affluent, upscale — but 10 years younger, with all that that implies. Usually, when people think of affluent, they think of Mrs. Gitt-luffy, who's 87 years old and a millionaire and who buys a lot of refrigerators. But we don't want the denture-gate oligarchy. We don't want any letters coming in written in the Palmer method with a shaky hand."

"Frankly, when I first signed on, some of my peers in advertising said to me, 'Joe, this is a fashion magazine.' Hey, I'm an ex-paratrooper. We had to reverse that image fast, which we did with our prototype issue. No, it's a magazine of literature, politics, the arts and popular culture, and that's why we showed them John Irving, Twyla Tharp and the AT&T Building."

"See, there is a difference now between affluence and the emulated elite. The Vanity Fair audience is the emulated elite. They are the ones who are starting things. The New York Times does two or three little business biographies every day to its business section, about people who are important. I would have guessed their average age was 56. But no — in the past 20 weeks their average age is 43.2. They are young, they are the ones with money and power. If you want to revitalize your product, you want those people. American marketers don't need another coffee-table magazine. But boy, do they need to reach the people who are starting things."

Richard Locke, the editor of Vanity Fair, is in charge of finding in the decade around him stories and pictures to live up to the vote of confidence of all those advertisers and subscribers. He is 41, former deputy editor of The New York Times Book Review, and possessed of a cool demeanor and a corner office.

He is challenged to deny that, despite his handsome new magazine, the decade of the

1980s is in fact a tar pit of a decade in which the arts of politics, literature and conversation are caught by the ankles in a rising, bartering ooze that threatens to preserve them, like the fossils of La Brea, for study by some more vibrant generation to come.

"I don't understand the question," Locke says.

Well, the new Vanity Fair seems a marvelous apparatus for examining what is going on today — but is there anything going on today worth examining?

"I think there is a lot going on," Locke says. "There's a lot of begging for satire and investigation. There's a real journalistic and literary opportunity in all the wacky chaos and noise."

Let's have a look, then, at the first issue. The cover is a watercolor of Pan piping Frank Stella-like abstractions. Inside, running pages of brief arts reviews lead up to the first article, a column by Calvin Trillin, who complains that he wasn't upscale enough to be invited to subscribe by Corr.

John Leonard, who is the sole staff writer and who was reportedly obtained from The New York Times at \$80,000 a year, writes in an experimental style about America today, apparently from foggy Japan. There are successive one-page photographs of a Roy Lichtenstein painting, the actress Debra Winger, the actor Kevin Kline and Michael Graves's Portland Building, followed by brief captions. Gore Vidal has been to the Gobi desert in Outer Mongolia; an excerpt from Nora Ephron's new novel seems to send up an old husband or two; Robert Stone writes about Joan Didion in El Salvador; blacks in television sitcoms are examined by Darryl Pinckney, who asks, of the demand for positive minority images, "Was it a just but doomed cause, given the medium?"

There is an arresting quarterfold layout of American coal miners photographed by Richard Avedon. Scattered throughout the magazine are renderings and pictures of the notables of our day — John Huston, Laurie Anderson, Elizabeth Hardwick, Kate Nelligan, V.S. Pritchett, Robert De Niro, Meryl Streep — with captions to evoke their charm. The magazine closes with a reprint from Vanity Fair, 1933, in which the late James M. Cain visits Malibu Beach.

Although a point of view on its material does not emerge, although the layouts have yet to settle down, Vanity Fair is checkbook and it is a banquet. If it does not present a view of the world that is demonstrably different from what we have assumed, well, that is of course the problem at a time when everybody has already been famous for 15 minutes.

Locke says it doesn't bother him in the least that some of the people Vanity Fair highlights have been widely exposed already — an inevitable condition in a time when each day begins with three television talk shows competing for guests — or have just been around a very long time, as has the redoubtable John Huston.

"The freestanding photograph of Huston is an image, and the extended caption gives you a new insight into his career," Locke explains. "And besides, V.S. Pritchett and Elizabeth Hardwick haven't been on the talk shows."

"Look, we're trying to reinvent what can be done with a monthly magazine. How pictures and writing can interact with each other. A counterpoint between the verbal and visual in a new context. A magazine doesn't have speed. It paints in broad strokes. That's the Vanity Fair way of doing things. We want to invite, seduce, in a way that's both verbal and visual. And the largest counterpart of all is Avedon — purely visual American people, real coal

miners, presented in a way that is tremendously powerful. That's something we can do. You look at those pictures, and then you look again."

When James M. Cain went to Malibu Beach for Vanity Fair in 1933, the beach of the movie stars was as unfamiliar as the planet Mars. He scored a famous satirical success just by listing what he saw at a cocktail party: "Four actresses in blue pajamas; one actress in bathing suit; one actress in ceremonial Chinese robe weighing 10 pounds; cost \$2,000...." Today, Cable News Network would be there, covering the party and Cain, too. Isn't that going to be a problem for Vanity Fair?

"Give a little more credit to the writers, won't you?" Locke replies. "There's such a divergence of experience and observation we can draw on. Don't think of us as journalists, or as a TV camera. Think of us as a magazine that's trying to conceive of the world in the freshest way possible."

Well, is there anything fresh about Malibu Beach today?

"Sure. It depends on who you send to look at it. You could send an investigative reporter, like David McClintock, and he would find something new. If you sent Gore Vidal, you'd likely get a very witty and mordant piece."

As for his magazine's point of view, Locke shrugs. "If you want to understand what we're up to, take the name seriously. There's skepticism, there's humor, there's magic. It's a fair."

"A magazine is really a question. The question is, what do we think of today?"

Whatever we think of today, there is no going back to 1925, when the first Vanity Fair was in its glory.

There were giants on the earth that year; and no denying it. Jascha Heifetz was 23; Thomas Hardy was 85; Will Rogers, Grantland Rice and Bill Tilden were adored, and so were John Barrymore and Mary Astor and Charlie Chaplin. Wit was in vogue, and when Vanity Fair asked a group of artists to write their epitaphs, W.C. Fields contributed "I Would Rather Be Living in Philadelphia," and Dorothy Parker, "Excuse my Dust!"

It was a year shocked by the death of George Bellows, the robust American artist; when he died Vanity Fair noted that "this enthusiasm for the prize ring amounted to a passion." Hemingway, Fitzgerald, Gertrude Stein, Gershwin....

Now, bombarded with cold facts, disabused of our fantasies, made privy to repellent intimacies about every potential hero, we have lost the opportunity for distant admiration. We know more about Bill Tilden now than his best friends did then.

Mr. Bellows, Howard Cosell would have to ask today, have you any idea of the corruption in prizefighting? Mr. Hemingway, Dick Cavett would have to ask today, how does it feel to be larger than life? What used to take audiences 40 years to realize about their heroes, they now realize in 40 minutes. It can be a burden.

The first Vanity Fair was the voice of an innocent time, and when the Depression came and Adolf Hitler turned out not to be funny, it disappeared. Now it is back, it would seem, by popular demand. Those 168 pages of ads are a clear record for a debut issue and have brought in an estimated \$1.4 million for the first time out.

The circulation goal was announced as 250,000, but when a "first-issue-free" mailing went out, more than 600,000 readers signed up. "We got bigger by spontaneous combustion," says Corr, the publisher.

If Vanity Fair is on the mark, the awakening of the 1980s may not be so rude after all. ■

©1983 The Washington Post

by Patricia Wells

LADORNAC, France — Dany Dubois opened wide the doors to her rambling, contemporary French farmhouse and called to her noon-time arrivals: "You're just in time for lunch. Come on in and make yourself at home."

French fries were sizzling on the stove, steaks were ready to pan-fry, terrines of pork and goose rilletes and pork pâté were arranged on the long table and the 37-year-old Rouergat farm wife was busy cutting thick slices of crusty country bread.

A few minutes later her lanky husband, Guy, wandered in from the barn and began uncorking bottles of rough, red, homemade wine. In the pasture next door, a calf was about to be born. Down in the valley hunters were stalking pombes, or wood pigeon.

For the next 72 hours, there was barely a moment of calm at the Dubois farm, which is set on a green hill in the Dordogne in southwestern France. We were the first farm weekend guests of the year here for "Les Journées du Cochon," four days of intensive labor. During the next few days we would learn all one could wish to know about preserving a 300-pound pig, raised on the Dubois farm on a rich diet of beets, corn and barley.

On Sunday noon, we'd leave with many pounds of *boudin noir*, or blood sausage, and dozens of glass jars with gelatinous headcheese, rich *pâté de foie de porc*, *rilletes* and *confit*.

The ham — wrapped tightly in muslin and seasoned with salt, mounds of fry ground black pepper and bay leaves from the garden — would remain at the farm, ready to be picked up months later. We left two giant hams resting under fresh wood cinders in a giant wooden keg, where they would age for six weeks before being hung to dry and cure, emerging as *jambon cru*, ready for cutting into paper-thin slices for lunches and snacking.

Everything the Dubois family serve to guests has been raised and preserved on their farm. That includes the fresh and fragrant walnut oil for dressing greens from the garden, the wild *cépe* mushrooms that appear in a hearty first-course omelet, the beefy *magret d'oie*, or breast of the fattest goose, pan-fried and served with a rich green peppercorn sauce, and even the variety of ciders and fruit wines — peach, orange and apple — that appear as aperitifs.

At breakfast, fresh cow's milk is poured into giant cups for the coffee, and after dinner, everyone sits around the fireplace cracking this season's crop of meaty walnuts and playing parlor games. On the Dubois farm, only sugar, coffee, butter and bread are purchased.

Dany and Guy Dubois are typical of many French farm couples who have opened their homes to guests for a working weekend on the farm. The Dubois family offers weekends in preserving pork and goose; they force-feed more than 1,000 geese each year. Families in other regions of France arrange weekends devoted to baking bread in wood-fired ovens, hunting wild mushrooms in the forest, preserving fruit jams and jellies or discovering the secrets of preparing a perfect *cassoulet*. Most weekends are relative bargains, costing 500 francs (about \$73) a person a weekend, and include instruction, meals and lodging. Products prepared during the weekend are purchased separately.

For many French farm families, these weekends are a matter of survival. Like independent farmers around the world, the Dubois want to keep on doing what their families have been doing for many generations. But they also seek increased contact with the outside world and wish to share their gastronomic heritage.

Their weekends do not offer formal cooking lessons, but rather an opportunity for intimate contact with the French countryside and traditions. Guests become a part of the family, and this means they may end up sweeping floors, doing dishes or even helping to move a herd of cattle from one field to another on a sunny afternoon.

The following listing is purely informative and does not indicate an endorsement of the weekends. All programs are informal, family affairs, and are not intended to be compared to professional cooking schools.

In most cases, knowledge of basic French is mandatory, since no English is spoken. Many farms prefer to register fixed groups, and in this case if one person in the group can serve as translator, this would be sufficient. In all cases, write ahead for brochures, then offer dates for two or three preferred weekends. Most have limited facilities, four to five rooms, so write well in advance. In many cases children are welcome, but be certain to ask ahead of time.

Unless indicated, all prices quoted are per person, and include meals and lodging in a double room. In most cases, students will be met at the nearest train station.

## PERIGORD

Les Journées du Cochon, Dany and Guy Dubois, 24120 Ladornac; tel: (53) 50.04.24. Nov. 1 to May 15. Thursday noon to Sunday noon, 500 francs. Students prepare ham, *boudin*, pork liver *pâté*, *rilletes* and various other preserves. Ingredients may be purchased for about 20 francs a kilo. Foie gras weekends may also be arranged.

Goose foie gras and bread-making, M. and Mme. Gayrie, Quillères, Yssandon, 19310 Aven; tel: (55) 23.11.86. Bread: March and April. Friday afternoon to Sunday afternoon, about 390 francs. Students prepare bread and puff pastry, cooked in a wood-fired oven. Foie gras: Dec. 1 to end of February, Friday noon to Sunday noon, about 500 francs. Students prepare goose foie gras, *rilletes* and terrines and visit the truffle and foie gras market in Brive-la-Gaillarde.

Duck and goose foie gras, M. and Mme. Dumas, La Besse, Sadroc, 19270 Donzenac; tel: (55) 85.78.37. Sept. 1 to March 30. Friday afternoon through Sunday, about 600 francs. Students choose either a duck or goose weekend, prepare pâtés, terrines, *confit* and foie gras, and visit the Brive market.

Foie gras and bread, Jean and Raymond Neyrat, La Ferme du Janicot, Borzé, 24590 Salagnac; tel: (53) 28.53.06. January to end of April, bread weekends, Saturday morning to Sunday afternoon, about 400 francs. Students grind their own grain at an old stone and wooden mill, and prepare traditional French country loaves. October to end of February, goose weekends, Friday evening to Sunday afternoon, 400 francs, plus 500 francs for the *confit* and foie gras.

Foie gras and bread, Hotel Hameau, Les Aigues, Chantier-Ferrière, 19600 Larche; tel: (55) 85.34.46. For reservations write to Hotel Hameau, 218 rue Saint-Jacques, Paris 5; tel: (1) 339.02.19. This is a year-round, family-oriented program that includes foie gras and bread weekends, with courses taught by local farmers, along with lessons in horseback riding and tennis. Friday evening through Sunday afternoon. Prices vary according to the season: from Oct. 30 to April 30, food weekends cost 1,300 francs; July 30 to Aug. 30, 420 francs plus an additional 530 francs for goose and 390 francs for duck preparations, the cost of which may be shared by two people. Students prepare bread in the ovens of the village, or prepare duck or goose foie gras, *confit*, *rilletes* and *cou farci*, or stuffed neck.

Bread, biscuit and fresh cheese, Claudine Albert Pozzer, Crozefon, Saint-Aubin, 47150 Montlaur; tel: (58) 01.42.41. Sept. 15 to May 15 the Pozzer family instructs students in preparing old-fashioned breads, butter and anise cookies cooked in a wood-fired oven. Breads and anise cookies are reserved for preparing *croûte blanc*, a kind of cottage cheese, on the couple's organic farm. Interested students may also write ahead to arrange weekends for making butter, other varieties of cows' milk cheese, jam and charcuterie. Weekends run Friday to Sunday evening. About 350 francs.

## AUVERGNE

Bread and jam making, Vacances Actives en Auvergne, La Fontaine des Biches, 63030 Saint-Germain l'Herm; tel: (73) 72.02.16. Nicole, Jean-Claude and Pascal Sauvage arrange a series of weekends year-round focusing on bread and jam-making, during which students harvest blackberries and wild strawberries in season, and help gather wood and fire the oven. Classes in macramé, dried-herb arranging and lace-making can also be arranged. About 900 francs.

## GASCONY

La Découverte de la Gascogne program, sponsored by the Chambre d'Agriculture, Route de Mirande, B.P. 99, 32003 Auch; tel: (62) 63.16.55. Offers, in season, courses on foie gras, *confit* and pig preparations, traditional Gascon cuisine, low-calorie regional cooking and dove-hunting, at approximately 400 francs a weekend.

## QUERCY

Agence de Voyages Midi-Pyrénées, André Pochat, Les Vignes de Brassac, 82190 Brans-De-Visa; tel: (63) 94.24.30. Fruit jams and preserves, June 30 to Oct. 1. In summer, weekend courses in Quercy cooking. Year-round, weekend courses for preparing chicken *gallinades* and pork pâtés. Goose foie gras weekends and weekend courses in the cuisine of the Touraine region, November to February, take place on Saturday and Sunday, at cost 470 francs, which includes lunch at the farm, breakfast, dinner and lodging in a hotel. Students prepare foie gras and *confit* in traditional copper caldrons and visit a Cahors winery. Foie gras may be purchased for about 320 francs a kilo.

Duck foie gras and "weekends du cochon," Jean-Pierre and Eliane Salin, Montbrion, 46700 Puy l'Évêque; tel: (63) 36.57.16. Oct. 15 to March 15. Groups may arrange weekends on this organic farm to begin any day of the week, at 280 francs a day. Students prepare, either duck *confit* or foie gras, *rilletes* and *cou farci* and purchase the duck preparations for 380 francs a duck, or, with pig weekends, prepare boudin, pâtés, pork sausage and purchase them for about 25 francs a kilo.

Jam-making and duck foie gras, Caroline and Robert Jankovsky, La Grange, Saint-Sauvy, 47360 Prayssac; tel: (53) 87.28.06. May 15 to June 15, jam weekends for preparing strawberry, cherry and raspberry preserves. Oct. 15 through March 15 for foie gras weekends. About 360 francs for weekend beginning Friday afternoon to Sunday afternoon, plus 530 francs for duck preparations. Guests stay in a 17th-century residence, with activities available, including ping-pong, children's games, walks and bicycle riding.

## NORMANDY

Macaron-making, Syndicat d'Initiative, 61130 Bellême, or Mme. Odette Massot, 4 Avenue du Dr. Bouton, 61130 Bellême, with lectures on various mycological problems. Experts attend, and students may discuss their findings after each excursion. Weekends cost 70 francs for the conference, plus 35 to 53 francs for meals. A list of nearby hotels is offered.

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Konzerthaus tel: 72.12.11. Grosser Saal — March 5: The Swing Eight. March 6: Nana Mouskouri. March 7: Laurie Anderson. March 8: Cecil Taylor Unit. March 11: Pat Metheny. Mozart Saal — March 9: Paul Es-

wood countertenor, Christophe Colinello, Johann Souchter harpsichord (Purcell, Handel, Bach). Schubert Saal — March 10: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Chiharu Hayashi conductor. Anna Rahl soprano. Sabine Huber violin (Strauss, Mozart, Beethoven). Museum Moderner Kunst tel: 78.25.501 — To April 30: "Simply Good Painting," works by Anzinger, Kern, Klinkan, Rohrbacher, Schabl.

•Musikverein (tel: 65.81.90) — March 5 and 7: Teresa Berganza mezzo-soprano, Miguel Moreno guitar (Carr, Dowland, Mudarra, Giuliani). •Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2345). BALLET — March 6: "Swan Lake" (Tchaikovsky) Hans Martin Rabenstein conductor. Rudolf Nureyev choreography. OPERA — March 5 and 8: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi) Giuseppe Patané conductor.

March 7 and 10: "The Silent Woman" (Richard Strauss Heinrich Hollreiser conductor. March 9: "The Barber of Seville" (Rossini) Erich Binder conductor.

## BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.30.45). CONCERTS — March 6: Belgian National Orchestra, Georges Odeurs conductor, Juroy Lloyd Webber cello (Ravel, Rodrigo, Granados, Chabrier). March 10: Liège Philharmonic Orchestra, Pierre Benoit conductor. Moura Lympany piano (Ligeti, Beethoven, Kodaly). RECITAL — March 9: Radu Lupu piano (Schubert, Schumann). Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 518.12.11) — March 10, 13, 16, 19: "Der Freischütz" (Weber).

## DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, International Jazz Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67) — March 8: Monty Alexander Trio. March 9: Shannon Jackson and the Decoding Society. •Museum of Decorative Art (tel: 14.94.52) — To April 4: Rug exhibition by weaver Trine Ellisgaard. To April 4: Ceramics and Stoneware by Malene Møller. •Odd-Fellow Palace (tel: 13.72.22) — March 6: Royal Chamber Orchestra (music from the court of Christian IV). •Radio House Concert Hall (tel: 13.45.31) — March 10 and 11: Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir, Kurt Sanderling conductor (Brahms). •Royal Museum of Fine Arts (tel: 13.12.36) — To Aug. 21: "Picture of Loneliness," pictures of Bernini and wise men from Dürer to Rembrandt. •Royal Theater (tel: 14.17.65). BALLET — From March 11: "Don Quixote" (Petipa).

## ENGLAND

LONDON, Adelphi Theatre (tel: 346.76.11). MUSICAL — "Marilyn!" with Stephanie Lawrence. •Astonia Theatre (tel: 437.65.64). MUSICAL — "Yakety Yak" (Rock 'n' Roll) songs and music of Leiber and Stoller. •Barbican Centre (tel: 628.87.95). Barbican Theatre — March 5 and 10: "Henry IV."

March 7, 9, 17, 18, 19: "Poppy" (Norman) Royal Shakespeare Company. •British Museum (tel: 636.15.55) — To April 10: "Edo: Art of Japan 17th-19th Century."

To April 24: "Mantegna to Cézanne: Master Drawings from the Courtauld." •Chelsea Old Town Hall — March 19: Chelsea Antiques Fair. •Crafts Council Gallery (12 Waterloo Place SW1) — To April 3: "Quilting, Patchwork and Applique 1700-1900."

•Hammersmith Odeon (tel: 748.40.81). ROCK — March 9 and 10: Thin Lizzy.

•Hayward Gallery (South Bank, SE1) — To April 17: "Landscape in Britain, 1850-1950." •London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). English National Opera — March 5, 11, 17, 24, 26, 29: "Cinderella" (Rossini) Stephen Barlow conductor. March 9, 12, 15, 18: "Il Trovatore" (Verdi) James Judd conductor. March 10: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky) Elgar Howarth conductor. •National Portrait Gallery (tel: 930.15.52) — To March 30: "Van Gogh Festival" (March 16, 24, 31).

•New London Theatre (tel: 405.00.72) — To July: "Cats." •Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.00.52) — To March 27: Muriilo. To April 4: "The Cimabue Crucifix." •Royal Festival Hall (tel: 938.31.91). CONCERTS — March 4: Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor (Dvořák, Prokofiev, Dvořák). March 9: London Mozart Players, Tamas Vassary conductor (Rossini, Mozart, Schubert).

RECITAL — March 10: Pincus Zukerman violin, Marc Neikrug piano (Schubert). •Royal Horticulural Hall (Vincent Sq, SW 1) — March 8 and 9: Early Spring Show, including displays of camellias and rhododendrons. •Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66). Royal Ballet — March 6, 8, 24: "Phaëta" (Stravinsky), "Requiem" (Fauré), "New MacMillan Ballet" (Tchaikovsky) Kenneth MacMillan conductor. Royal Opera — March 5, 8, 12, 15: "Carmen" (Bizet) Colin Davis conductor. •Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 778.90.61). BALLET — March 8, 9, 10: Ballet Rambert. •Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13) — To May 22: "Paul Vézelay." To June 12: "Turner's Color Study."

•Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.41) — March 4: Academy of London, Richard Stamp conductor, Lynn Harrell cello (Vivaldi, Bach, Hindemith, Beethoven).

## FRANCE

PARIS, American Church (tel: 551.87.14) — March 12: Jim McKisic piano (Schumann, Beethoven, Chopin). •Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). CONCERT — March 10: Ensemble Intercontemporain (Kagel, Stravinsky). EXHIBITIONS — To April 25: Giorgio de Chirico. To May 23: Yves Klein.

•Elgise St. Roch (tel: 720.67.39) — Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Jean-Pierre Wallon conductor, Quatuor de Cors de Paris (Beethoven). •Musée du Grand Palais (tel: 261.54.10) — To March 28: "L'École de la Haye."

•Musée du Louvre — "Alexander the Great." March 8-27: "Montmartre, Les Ateliers du Génie." •Musée Rodin (tel: 555.17.61) — To May 30: "From Carpeaux to Matisse," French sculpture 1850-1914. •New Morning (523.51.41). JAZZ — March 9: Monty Alexander

Trio with John Clayton and Jef Hamillon. To April 17: "Landscape in Britain, 1850-1950." •Olympia (tel: 742.25.49). ROCK — March 8: Chris de Burgh. •Opéra de Paris (tel: 742.57.50) — March 7, 9, 11, 17, 19: "The Marriage of Figaro" (Mozart) Ralf Weller conductor. March 5, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18: "Die Fledermaus" (J. Strauss) Ralf Weller conductor. •Palais des Congrès (tel: 758.27.27). BALLET — From March 8: "Notre Dame de Paris" (Petit) Ballet de l'Opéra de Paris. •Théâtre des Champs-Élysées (tel: 723.47.77) — March 6: Turibio Santos guitar (South American music). •Théâtre du Forum des Halles (tel: 297.53.47). JAZZ — March 14: James Newton Quartet. •Théâtre Musical de Paris, Châtelet (tel: 261.19.83).

TOURNAI, March 7: Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor (Mahler). OPERA — March 6, 9, 11, 13, 16: "La Flûte Enchantée" (Mozart) Christian Escudé conductor. RECITAL — March 8 and 13: Jessye Norman soprano (Wagner, Mozart).

## GERMANY

BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 541.44.49). OPERA — March 10 and 13: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky). March 7: "Aida" (Verdi). •Galerie Bruckner (tel: 882.76.82) — To March 22: "Karl Marx." •Hochschule der Künste (tel: 31.63.83). •Johann Sebastian Bach — March 18: Tatjana Nikolajevna piano (Chopin, Ravel, Scriabin).

•Nationalgalerie (tel: 2666) — To April 10: "Ferdinand Hodler," paintings. •Philharmonie (tel: 26.92.51). Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra — March 5: Gerd Albrecht conductor, David Gerding cello (Janacek, Haydn, Suk). March 8 and 9: Lorin Maazel conductor, Kyung Wha Chung violin (Grieg, Stravinsky, Beethoven). •Quarier Latin (tel: 261.37.07). ROCK — March 8: John Cale. •Quasimodo (tel: 612.68.17). JAZZ — March 13: Elvin Jones Jazz Machine.

•Städtischen Museen Preussischer Kulturbesitz (tel: 83011) — To March 13: "From Dürer to Picasso," etchings. •Frankfurt, Alte Oper (tel: 134.00). •Saal — March 5: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor (Haydn, Bartók, Mussorgsky).

•Calé Theater (tel: 63.64.64). English Speaking Theater — To March 9: "Animal Farm" (Orwell). From March 11: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde). •Jahrhunderthalle Hoechst (tel: 30.10.56). BALLET — March 11: "The Stone Flower" (Prokofiev) Bucharest Opera Ballet Company.

•Museum — March 8: Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra, Andrew Davis conductor (Gellman, Mendelssohn, Beethoven).

MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper (tel: 22.13.16). CONCERTS — March 5 and 11: "The Nutcracker" (Tchaikovsky). OPERA — March 8: "Tristan und Isolde" (Wagner). March 10, 22, 25: "The Ban on Love" (Wagner).

## HONG KONG

HONG KONG, City Hall Theatre (tel: 523.44.88). RECITAL — March 13: Richard Markham and David Hattle piano (Holst, Chabrier, Saint-Saëns, Ravel). •Hong Kong Museum of Art (tel: 522.41.21) — To March 20: "Third Commonwealth Photography." To April 3: Ancient Chinese Bronzes.

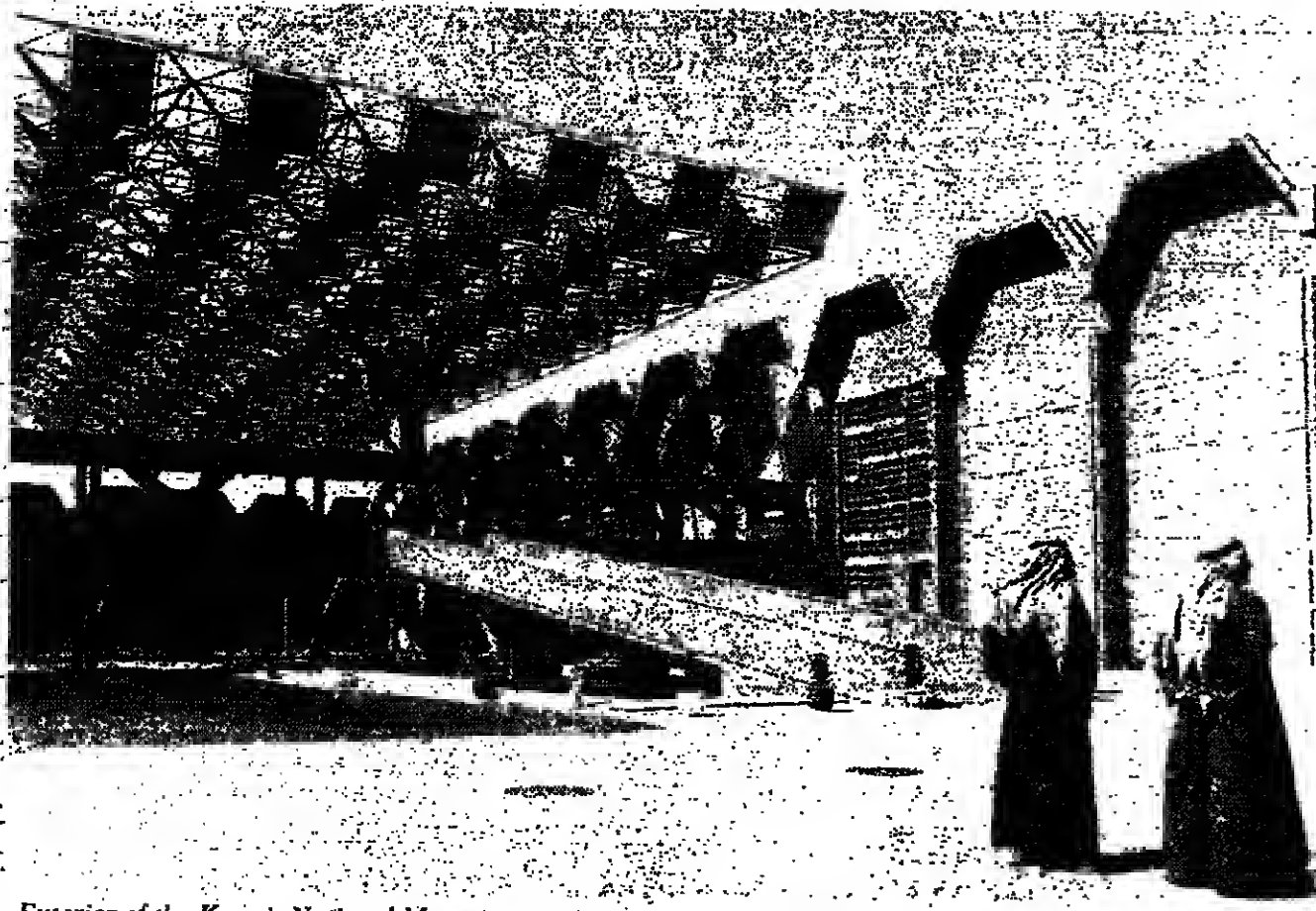
## ISRAEL

JERUSALEM, Israel Museum (tel: 63.62.31). EXHIBITIONS — From March 6: "Illustrated Hagadah," 15th-century illuminated manuscript. To June 1: "Bezalel, 1906-1919." To December: "The Wonderful World of Paper." • Rockefeller Museum — To Oct.: "The Fortress of Kedesh Barnea."

## ITALY



## TRAVEL



Exterior of the Kuwait National Museum.

In Kuwait, Excitement *Continued from page 7W*

Other objects are very recent discoveries. A luster enameled bowl from ninth-century Iraq with four swirling palm trees in shades of brown and pink luster and an Iranian bronze ewer of the eighth century are not just extraordinary; each one represents a style otherwise unknown. The most stunning discovery in this line is perhaps a Koran section of the 11th century from eastern Iran. The illuminated double page at the beginning ranks among the greatest achievements of abstract design during that period.

Not all the pieces, however, have that overwhelming quality. Here and there, objects that academics might consider minor reveal an eye for unassuming beauty. A fragment from an Egyptian 11th-century bowl shows the face of a man in a turban with an intense expression. Where a museum run by academics would at best choose to exhibit the fragment as one of a series tucked away in a dark corner for study purposes, here the piece has been given prime exhibition space. A delightful jug of unglazed earthenware that could have been made anywhere in Iran or Iraq and is neither particularly rare nor impressive but simply attractive for its fine shape, is similarly displayed.

This is what gives the newly opened Kuwait National Museum its flavor — it houses a collector's choice made with virtually unlimited means in a remarkably short span of time, only eight years. When Sheikh Naser, now in his early 30s, started buying in 1975, sheer spontaneous pleasure was the fundamental motive.

The example of another Kuwaiti businessman and collector, Jassem al Humayzi, soon induced him to set himself more ambitious aims. Humayzi, Sheikh Naser's elder by some 10 years, developed an interest in Oriental carpets in the 1960s and then went over to early objects d'art — pottery, glass, metalwork, textiles. Humayzi's undertaking proved beyond doubt that it was still possible to build an impressive collection as long as one did not concentrate on a single country or period.

As he became bold enough to go after more and more important pieces, Sheikh Naser began to toy with the idea of having his collection in a museum one day. Eventually, he bought with that specific aim in mind. Here and there he acquired monumental pieces that private collectors seldom touch: a Turkish wooden sarcophagus of the 15th century, Eastern Iranian carved marble tombstones of the 12th and 13th centuries from Ghazni in present-day Afghanistan, and so on.

It is too soon to try to estimate the value of the collection that was formed. This can only be done after a catalogue raisonné entering all the objects has been published and after seeing what is in storage. The outlay must have been huge, but Sheikh Naser waves aside all questions, saying, "The moral value is so much greater than the financial value."

The final decision to transfer the whole collection to a museum building was made only last year, when the Kuwaiti government agreed to have it as a "permanent loan," as the phrase goes in official releases. It was understood that the state would finance the installation.

At that point, Sheikh Naser had the modern businessman's reaction — he turned to professionals and called in a team from New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art headed by Marilyn Jenkins, the museum's associate curator of Islamic art. She was joined by a research associate and Arabist, Manuel Keene, and Charles Ryder, who designed the Tutankhamen show and more recently the Mamluk show in its expanded New York version.

The building allocated by the government is one of four planned and designed by the French architect Michel Ecochard as far back as 1957, when nothing was known about the kind of objects that they might be

sheltering some day. Even though actual construction was completed in 1981, this lack could have been a fatal handicap. Remarkably enough, its structure and space proved versatile enough for the necessary adjustment.

The general guidelines concerning this type of exhibition were outlined by Iker Larauri in a report compiled by a UNESCO group of experts at the request of the Kuwaiti government. The young designer of the Mexico Ethnographical Museum recommended a broad chronological breakdown with regional subdivisions in each period. This allowed for the cultural differences among countries that adhere to Islam while pointing up the synchronization of some major cross-cultural trends. The Kuwait museum is one of the few where art of the Islamic world may be seen without giving one the impression of a phenomenal hodge-podge.

Much of the credit for the achievement goes to the Met team. Translating general ideas into physical reality was the real feat. This task was left to Jenkins and Ryder, to whom Sheikh Naser — or rather, the collector and his wife, Sheikhah Hussa, equally involved in the project — gave carte blanche. There followed a weeding-out process whereby 800 to 850 items — no exact count has yet been made — were selected out of a considerably larger total. The resulting exhibition style defers to museum necessities — clarity, art-historical consistency — but respects the collector's ideal: Pieces should be beautiful to look at and need not be spectacular or historically essential. Hence, there is a quality rarely found in museums, Islamic or otherwise — a human scale, a sort of general pleasantness.

This is not to say that all is perfect; no collection built up so quickly could possibly be. There are striking contrasts in quality. Not very far from a splendid Caracal carpet of the 15th century — a specialist called it the third in importance in its group after the Vienna and New York specimens — hangs an Iranian rug that has been too heavily reknotted, in the view of two expert specialists at the opening. Some attributions would seem to be unduly optimistic. A few ivory table or stand described as "Egypt or Syria, 14th century A.D." seems rather Indian in appearance, with details suggestive of the 18th century — in other words, a far cry from the dream object it is supposed to be.

There are lacunae. The collection lacks such great historical pieces of Arab metalwork of the 13th and 14th century as grace major public collections in the West. With the one glorious exception, Iranian miniature painting is poorly represented; there is not one great piece of 12th-century pottery from Syria. This was probably inevitable. No collection built so recently could be comprehensive or even sustain a uniform level of quality; there just isn't the material.

Serious cataloging has yet to be undertaken. Much of the labeling needs checking. A "bottle with filter" cautiously ascribed to "Iraq or Iran X — XI century A.D." is obviously from the eastern Iranian province of Khorasan and so is an incense burner with a square base and incoving cover oddly ascribed to Spain. An aubergine-colored jar is, on the other hand, more likely to be Syrian than Iranian, and so on.

Some of these slips may be due to the rush in which the exhibition was set up. Ryder started working on the design only last April. By the end of January objects were still tumbling in from Europe, where many were acquired and restored. The production of Sotheby Publications' picture album started in September, resulting in hastily written, one-line captions to the plates.

The relentless pace that could have resulted in disaster had, on the contrary, a positive effect — a visual consistency in the display that could only be attained by doing the job at one go. Walking through the museum is an enchantment. There is no monotony, neither too much nor too little.

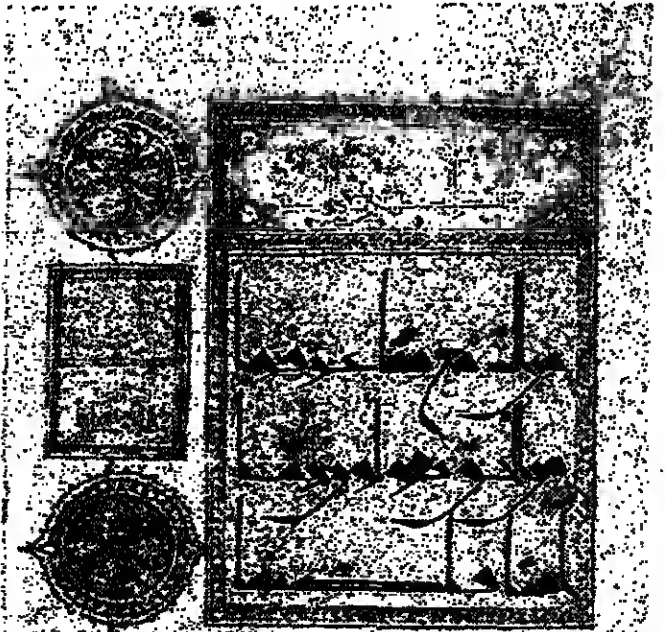
The minor imperfections are a small price to pay for this rare quality. They can be set right without much difficulty. The picture book is essentially an illustrated souvenir for the public, and scholarly work can follow. Indeed, it is planned.

One of the most interesting aspects to this experience is an educational program to be instituted under the sponsorship of the sheikha. Sheikh Naser's art-historical library of several thousand volumes has also been loaned to the museum library, where hundreds of volumes in Western languages and in Arabic are already on the shelves. The idea is to train Kuwaitis in curatorial tasks, from art history to conservation, to set up courses on a university level and to introduce the history of art and culture into primary and secondary schools.

To judge from the crowd that invaded the museum on opening day — tense with attention at the sight of objects d'art that had not previously been on public view in Kuwait — the idea is a promising one. Watching elderly men in regional dress leaning on canes and women draped in their black veils like so many Virgin Marys stepping out of medieval paintings was almost as fascinating as the sight of the objects themselves. The crowd, like the art in the museum, was a sampling of the Islamic world — native Kuwaitis, Arabs from other countries, Persians born here, who make up a substantial part of the Kuwaiti population. Muslims from the Indian subcontinent.

They did not all just gaze but often looked carefully, spending long moments over the calligraphy, trying to decipher the difficult early scripts. It was thus left to a miniature country to create the conditions for the first confrontation between the multiple cultures of the Islamic world and their common heritage.

Tomorrow, on the Arts Page, Susan Melikian will discuss the Kuwait National Museum collection in relation to the art market.



11th-century Koran manuscript.

## Back to Bataan, With a Tour Guide

by James T. Yenckel

WASHINGTON — Almost 40 years ago, as a Marine Corps rifleman, Edwin Beasars was wounded in fighting on the island of New Britain in the Pacific. Now chief historian for the U.S. National Park Service, he's returning this summer to several of the major Pacific battlefields, leading a tour.

"You get nostalgic," says Beasars, whose specialty is actually the Civil War. Since the wound took him out of the war in 1944, "I've never been back." Many of the stops will be at sites he passed through then, including the island of Guadalcanal and Port Moresby, now the capital of Papua New Guinea.

The 24-day Pacific tour (Aug. 5-28) is one of three trips retracing major campaigns of World War II organized by Historical Times Inc. of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, which publishes American History Illustrated magazine. The two other tours are "The Italian Campaign" (April 30-May 22) and "Footsteps of

Patton" (June 26-July 10), both led by Martin Blumenson, a military historian and editor of the two-volume "Patton Papers." He also wrote "Liberation" in the Time-Life Books series on World War II and "Anzio: The Gamble That Failed."

A professor of military history at George Washington University in Washington, Blumenson has just completed a biography of General Mark Clark, who led the Fifth Army's invasion of Italy in 1943. Blumenson served as a historical officer with Patton's Third Army, though, he says, Patton "rarely talked to a second lieutenant."

The tours will be limited to 38 persons each, with the possibility that the Italian itinerary will be repeated if there is a demand.

The Pacific Theater trip will cost \$5,950 a person, which includes transportation, hotels and most meals. Departing from Los Angeles, stops will be made in Hawaii (to tour Pearl Harbor); Brisbane, Australia; Port Moresby; Guadalcanal; the Philippines (including Manila, Corregidor, Leyte and Bataan); and Japan (Tokyo and Hiroshima).

The Italian tour will be the second in Historical Times' annual visits to specific European battlefields; last year the tour covered the battlefields of France. Flying from New York, the group will transfer at Rome to Palermo. From Sicily, it will proceed up the Italian boot, stopping at Naples, Monte Cassino, Anzio, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Verona, Lake Maggiore and Milan. (Part of this year's tour also will be devoted to Italy's cultural and historical attractions.) The cost, double occupancy, from the United States is \$2,895; a person joining the tour in Rome will pay \$2,045.

The General George Patton tour is the first in Historical Times' proposed series "in the footsteps" of specific military leaders. Leaving from Boston, it will trace Patton's campaign through England, France and Luxembourg, returning from Brussels. The cost, double occupancy, from Boston is \$2,995; a person joining the tour in London will pay \$2,170.

For more information, contact Historical Times Travel, Box 8200, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 17105. Tel: (717) 657-9555.

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## Using a Copter as a Ski Lift

by Terence Smith

PARK CITY, Utah — The sleek, white helicopter lifted gently off the snow, hovered for a second like a hummingbird and then soared upward over the tall Douglas firs. In less than a minute, the six-passenger Bell Jet Long Ranger had cleared the first ridge and was skimming toward the 10,000-foot (3,050-meter) peaks in the heart of the beautiful Wasatch mountains.

Thousands of feet below, mere mortals could be seen riding the chair lifts of the Solitude ski area. Inside the helicopter cabin, the atmosphere among the four airborne skiers was bordering on manic.

"This is the dumbest thing I've done since I went shoveling off Montauk," Thomas Meacham, a New York businessman, said.

"It's the dumbest thing I've done since I joined the Army's 10th Mountain Division in 1943," said Thomas Mathews, a Washington political consultant who now lives half the year in Utah's mountains.

In a third passenger seat, Bruce Fowle, a New York architect, fiddled with the pocket-size avalanche rescue beacon dangling around his neck on a red cord. Every second it emitted a tiny peep, like an electronic heartbeat. "This thing isn't making me any less nervous, I can tell you that," he said.

The four of us had set off on a skiing fantasy: a daylong romp through the thigh-deep, virgin powder that cloaks the normally inaccessible interior peaks of the Wasatch range. For the next several hours, with the helicopter serving as our lift, we would disembark atop snow-covered peaks, swoop down through vast snowfields, dart through dark forests, meet the chopper and soar again. Each run averaged between 2,000 and 3,000 vertical feet, perhaps 30 minutes of skiing on each run through perfect, unmarked powder. In the course of the day, the four of us would do more deep-powder skiing than many skiers experience in an entire season.

Helicopter skiing has been the passion of the adventurous and, some say, foolhardy, for 15 years or more. But it has always been considered the preserve of high rollers who were prepared to commit considerable cash and an entire week to the adventure. Now a few ski areas in the American West have begun to offer a taste of the same adventure on a more flexible basis: daily helicopter skiing at a fraction of the cost and commitment. For \$175 to \$245 a

person, depending on season and conditions, skiers can slip a day of thrills into an otherwise "cane ski vacation."

Daily helicopter skiing is available at a handful of Western resorts, including Sun Valley and Mammoth Mountain, but the most ambitious operation is run by the Powderbird Guides in the mountains east of Salt Lake City. Using two helicopters and seven guides, they fly groups of skiers out of Snowbird, Park City and Deer Valley.

After a slow start in the 1970s, the Powderbird Guides flew more than 1,000 skiers last season. Bookings this year are running ahead of that and the most popular months — March and April — have just begun. When we were staying at Prospector Square in Park City in late January, more than 50 skiers had made reservations.

"Demand is definitely up," said Greg Smith, the general manager of Powderbird Guides. "It's expensive, but for a lot of our people, deep powder skiing out of a helicopter is the most exciting thing they do. How can you put a price on that?"

"Exciting" is an understatement, especially if it is the first time, as it was for the four of us on that brilliantly sunny day in January when the chopper deposited us atop "Ivory Flakes." All around us, creamy white peaks stood out against the cobalt sky. To the south, we could see the top of the tram car lift at Snowbird; 40 miles to the west, the Great Salt Lake shimmered against the horizon.

There was a terrific blast of wind and snow as the chopper lifted up and disappeared behind the ridge. Then silence, broken only by the chirp of the avalanche radios around our necks. The knocking of my knees was muffled nicely by ski pants.

"Well, kiddies, let's do it," said our leader, Bob Thomas, a 34-year-old Californian who has been an avalanche patrolman in Utah for 13 years and, we were grateful to learn, hasn't lost a customer yet.

With Thomas leading the way, we skied one-by-one down the open face of the slope. "Simple cost!" (Like this!) Mathews shouted in the fractured Italian favored by the 10th Mountain Division as he bolted off the lip of the ridge, linked four or five nice turns, lost his footing and flew headlong into the waist-deep powder.

I followed his instruction literally, landing up to my neck in snow. The powder cushioned the impact so that it was like falling into a

giant down comforter. The exhausting part was floundering in the snow to retrieve a buried ski, a process roughly equal in grace and effort to mud wrestling.

Fowle came next, then Meacham. Both began their runs with élan, but quickly ended in the same ignoble, snow-covered state. "There's nothing like a trip like this to cure a case of skiing hubris," Mathews said.

With each successive run, however, our confidence and ability to stay upright increased. Thomas salvaged some of our pride by acknowledging under stiff questioning that the powder that day was "semi-dense," or heavier than the white fluff that is characteristic of Utah after a fresh snow.

By the fourth run, we caught on to the deep-powder technique: gentle half-turns down the face of the slope with exaggerated knee action to keep the ski tips out of the snow. The powder inhibits the speed; all you really need is confidence.

After a spectacular flight back to Deer Valley, we repaired to the outdoor hot tub on the deck of Mathews's slopeside home. "I got rid of a lifetime of inhibitions out there today about whether I could ski that stuff," Fowle said as he cracked the second bottle of wine and passed a glass through the steam. "But now I've got another problem. I've really got the bug."

From Salt Lake City International Airport, limousine services provide frequent shuttle service, at \$7 to \$9, to Park City, Snowbird and Deer Valley.

To book flights, at Park City and Deer Valley, call the Utah Powderbird Guides (tel: 801-649-9739) for reservations and information. At Snowbird, it's the Wasatch Powderbird Guides (tel: 801-742-2800). Address written inquiries to P.O. Box 57, Snowbird, Utah 84092. Advance booking is helpful, but not critical; the skiing is dependent on weather and flying conditions and firm reservations are available only the night before you go. A final confirmation is received the morning you fly; takeoff is usually about 10 A.M., return by midafternoon. Light lunch and drinks are provided; more elaborate food can be arranged on request.

For a full day of helicopter skiing, which includes seven runs of 2,000 to 4,000 vertical feet each, prices vary from \$175 to \$245 a person a day, depending on the time of the year and the terrain.

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## Briefly to Hell and Back

HELL, Grand Cayman — The road to Hell is paved with asphalt and bordered by flowering shrubs.

A lot of Parsons live in Hell: brothers Andy and Frank Parsons, for example, run the service station and car repair shop.

Ten of their relatives are listed in the telephone directory, also with addresses in Hell, a hamlet 11 miles north of Georgetown, the tiny capital of the Cayman Islands.

Mary Parsons Powell is Hell's postmistress. Her main job is to handle postcards on which

tourists, most of them from the United States, write such messages as "Been to Hell and back," "It's hot as Hell here" and "You saw me in Hell first."

The older men of Hell, like many others among the 17,000 population of the Cayman Islands, are mostly retired seamen.

The Caymans are one of Britain's last Caribbean colonies, 180 miles west of Jamaica and 480 miles due south of Miami, with Cuba in between.

Residents of the three islands — the two

others, smaller than Grand Cayman, are Little Cayman and Cayman Brac — are among the most prosperous of the Caribbean, with a per capita income approaching \$5,000.

With no direct taxation, liberal foreign-exchange regulations, stringent banking secrecy laws, political stability and good communications, the Caymans have become a major offshore financial center, third after New York and London in terms of registered financial institutions.

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### Thursday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

## Other Markets

[illegible][illegible]

# Auto Sales to Increase

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*All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears solely for purposes of information.*

## NEW ISSUE

February 25, 1983

**\$400,000,000**

**International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development**

## Notes

**\$250,000,000 10½% Due March 15, 1988**

**\$150,000,000 10.90% Due March 15, 1993**

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**PAGES 16 & 15  
FOR MORE  
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# Japan Acts to Cut Tool Exports to U.S.

By Thomas L. Redburn  
Los Angeles Times Service

**TOKYO** — The Japanese government has moved to restrict exports of machine tools to the United States in an effort to defend a

## U.S. Auto Sales Show Increase

The Associated Press

**DETROIT** — The four major U.S. automakers reported Thursday their new car sales rose 1.7 percent at the end of February compared with the year-earlier period. The companies said they sold 171,263 cars between Feb. 21-29 versus 144,330 in the year-earlier period. The percentage improvement was based on daily selling rates; there was one more selling day in the period this year than there was last year.

General Motors sales rose 2.8 percent at the end of the month. Ford Motor reported a 4.2-percent drop, and Chrysler sales fell 3.7 percent. American Motors Corp., which reports only monthly on sales, was estimated to be up 10.4 percent at the end of February.

# Tiger Anxiously Waits for Recovery

(Continued from Page 11)

earnings power of this company is in the business," he asserted. "It is not in the liquidation of the company. Everybody recognizes that."

Tiger's cash problems have spurred others. One of them is Saul Steinberg, chairman of the Renaissance Group. He has lost more than \$50 million on the \$77 million investment, at an average of \$20 a share, that Renaissance spent to acquire 23 percent of Tiger, beginning in 1979. Tiger shares have been trading at about \$6.50 on the New York Stock Exchange. Last fall, Mr. Steinberg called publicly for sweeping changes in Tiger's operations, but has been silent on the matter since then.

Despite the problems, Mr. Hoffman is putting up a stout front. "We just have to hitch up our belts and get the job done," he said. "We've done it before and we will this time, too."

Getting things done—and done well—is a Hoffman hallmark. The son of an electrician who immigrated from Sweden, Mr. Hoffman grew up in Chicago during the Depression, and joined the Flying Tiger Line in 1967 after rising to executive vice president of the New York Central Railroad.

Tiger's problems have forced the company to take a hard look at the diversified operation that Tiger has become — and to slim down. The survival strategy that Mr. Hoffman has raised involves selling assets to raise cash, such as four DC-8 cargo planes last December for \$80 million, a Chicago rail terminal for \$10 million and, for \$19 million, its share of the Century City office tower that houses its headquarters. The company also has lined up

commercial request from the U.S. industry to slap a tax penalty on Japanese machine tools, a government official said in an interview this week.

The Japanese government is worried that the Reagan administration may go along with an unprecedented trade petition from Houdaille Industries, a Ft. Lauderdale, Florida-based machine tool firm that has charged Japan with secretly subsidizing the creation of a machine tool cartel to help it overcome international markets.

"We are taking necessary and appropriate measures to maintain order in exporting," said Hideaki Kikuno, chief of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's industrial machinery section.

At the beginning of the year, Japan extended a system of minimum export prices for machine tools that has been in effect since 1978, Mr. Kikuno said. At the same time Japan toughened the measure by boosting the floor price 10 percent in dollar terms, he said.

Exports to the United States already have fallen, significantly in reaction to the overall decline in orders for machine tools, Mr. Kikuno said, which should ease the

pressure on the U.S. industry. For example, exports of numerically controlled lathes dropped from 3,878 in 1981 to 2,350 in 1982 while exports of numerically controlled machine centers fell from 2,180 in 1981 to 1,728 in 1982, he said.

But more than a year's backlog of sophisticated Japanese machine tools have already reached warehouses in the United States, according to U.S. industry sources, adding to fears that Japanese equipment will swamp the market once demand for such important capital equipment picks up.

Mr. Kikuno denied Houdaille's charges about a subsidized Japanese export, contending that the chief reason that Japanese exports have risen dramatically in the last few years was because the U.S. machine tool industry was unable to meet the demand for advanced equipment.

"[U.S.] Domestic manufacturers ignored for too long the necessity to modernize outdated equipment and increase productivity," a white paper issued by MITI said. "Japanese imports have been successful because they meet the demands of machine tool purchasers for greater

quantity, superior quality and shorter delivery times."

In 1981, U.S. machine tool makers had a backlog of orders of more than 21 months, forcing American customers to wait for almost two years, while Japanese makers, with only a six-month backlog, were able to respond to orders far more quickly, Mr. Kikuno said.

In contrast to Houdaille's contention that the Japanese government limited competition and created a restricted cartel in order to boost the technological capability of Japanese firms, MITI officials presented evidence that intense competition exists among about 180 Japanese machine tool makers.

Instead of a stable industry, which would be expected if the firms were organized into a cartel, MITI officials said the nation's leading company in the industry in 1970 had dropped from the industry's top five by 1981 and a once-cloistered firm had managed to gain the largest market share over the same period.

"I am looking forward to giving such an explanation [to U.S. trade representative William E. Brock] before the Houdaille decision is made," Mr. Kikuno said.

by Mr. Hoffman eventually would prove itself. Louis A. Marcano, senior transportation analyst with Janney, Montgomery, Scott Inc., added: "I don't think there's any question that it can work."

Mr. Hoffman's vision remains unclouded. "I've been in the transportation business all my life," he said. "And I'm convinced that the synergy between air, rail and trucking is there."

Mr. Hoffman said he is pinning his hopes for a profit in air cargo by the fourth quarter on falling jet fuel prices, reduced interest rates, a new overnight retail package service and an improving economy, especially for basic industries.

nation is the most efficient formula for freight transportation services. The idea was labeled impractical by competitors such as John C. Emery Jr., chairman of Emery Air Freight, and John G. Christy, president and chief executive of TCI International. And some regard Tiger's current predicament as evidence that Mr. Hoffman's vision was cockeyed.

But David P. Campbell, a senior vice president and airline analyst for Wheat, First Securities, in Richmond, said the steep recession had left most transportation companies battered. Tiger's debt burden would take time to overcome, he added, but the concept espoused

## Senate Panel Backs Grain Plan

By Seth S. King  
New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Another warning shot in the accelerating conflict over agricultural trade was fired when the Senate Agriculture Committee approved legislation authorizing gifts of surplus grain to U.S. exporters who compete with farmers in the European Community.

The bill, which the committee approved Wednesday, also would require the secretary of agriculture to export surplus daily products at subsidized prices.

The committee expects to win passage for the bill in the full Senate by mid-March. Several similar bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives, and the House Agriculture Committee expects to act on them soon.

John R. Block, the agriculture secretary, already has general authority to pay cash subsidies on

grain exports, although such subsidies have not been used since the first large U.S. wheat sales to the Soviet Union, in 1973.

Mr. Block also can arrange for the export of surplus butter, cheese and powdered milk at less than what U.S. processors would have to pay for these products. The Senate committee bill would require him to sell at least 150,000 metric tons (165,000 tons) in each of the next three years.

The agriculture secretary already has provided surplus wheat to make one million metric tons of flour for sale to Egypt at below world market prices. Previously, Egypt had bought most of its flour from France.

The French have complained about this sale and threatened to file an unfair-trade complaint through the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. French officials also said Monday that European

## COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, one in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

**West Germany**  
Kloekner-Werke  
Year 1982 1981  
Net Losses 48.0 87.0

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Most Major Retail Chains in U.S. Report Gains In February Sales

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Major U.S. retailers Thursday reported sales gains in February, the first month in their fiscal year and a period made more difficult by violent snowstorms and rains in different parts of the country.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. said its sales climbed 4.3 percent from February 1982. K. Mart reported an 8.6 percent gain. Federated Department Stores reported a 13.3 percent sales boost while Montgomery Ward, a unit of Mobil, said its sales edged up 1.9 percent.

Posting a decline was J.C. Penney & Co. It said its sales for the four-week period slipped 1.4 percent.

"Gains in retail sales were relatively favorable," said Jeffrey Feiner, a retail analyst with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith. He noted the gains came "despite the adverse impact of unseasonable weather in various parts of the country during February, most notably the snowstorm in the Northeast in the middle of the month, but also the heavy rains on the West Coast at the end of February."

### Rolls Gets \$300-Million Contract

**LONDON (Combined Dispatches)** — Rolls-Royce signed a contract Thursday worth \$300 million to supply 200 jet-plane engines to Gulfstream Aerospace of the United States.

The engines will power the new Gulfstream IV twin-engine intercontinental business jet. The engines are to be built at Rolls-Royce factories at Derby and Glasgow, Scotland. "It will not mean any new jobs but it will help to sustain existing jobs," a company spokesman said.

Also Thursday, Rolls-Royce said it plans to eliminate 6,000 jobs during the next 12 months as part of a program that already has reduced its work force by nearly 25 percent, from 60,000, during the last two years.

### Lindner Buying G&W Shares

**NEW YORK (LAT)** — Carl Lindner, a Cincinnati millionaire who is chairman and president of American Financial Corp., has invested an additional \$12 million to purchase shares of Gulf & Western Industries Inc., it has been confirmed.

According to a registration statement filed Wednesday with the Securities & Exchange Commission, Mr. Lindner's company purchased 544,300 common shares of Gulf & Western. In addition, he purchased options to buy another 28,900 shares of common stock at \$20 each. Those options expire March 31. He also purchased options expiring June 17 to acquire another 171,100 Gulf & Western shares at \$20 per share.

If the options are exercised, Mr. Lindner's total holdings in Gulf & Western would increase to 7,094,362 common shares, or 9.4 percent of the total.

### Gulf Oil Weighs a Sale to Kuwait

**STOCKHOLM (Reuters)** — Kuwait Petroleum Corp. is holding negotiations with Gulf Oil in London to buy the company's marketing and refining assets in Denmark and Sweden, a spokesman for Gulf's Swedish subsidiary said Thursday.

Gulf said other parties had been involved in the talks but that the potential buyer had been narrowed down to Kuwait Petroleum. A decision was expected in the next seven to 10 days. The Gulf spokesman in Sweden said he could not confirm reports that such a sale could be worth more than \$200 million.

### Company Notes

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and its subsidiary Marine Midland Bank have set up a joint venture, International Treasury Management, to offer treasury management services to corporations, institutions and government agencies worldwide.

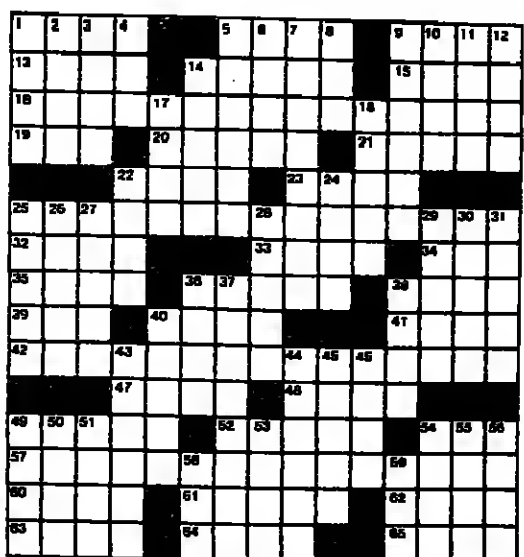
Tandem Computers has entered into an exclusive distribution agreement with a unit of the Kuwait finance house KSCC for direct sales, service and support for Tandem systems in the Middle East.

### Paris Commodities Mar. 3

1,000 lots of 50 tons, Open Interest: 15,022				
<b>COCOA</b>				
May	1,348	1,335	1,330	1,340
Mar	1,395	1,384	1,380	1,394
Jan	1,400	N.T.	N.T.	Unch
Sep	1,475	1,450	1,465	1,470
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,435	1,460
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,440	1,470
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,450	1,480
62 lots of 18 tons, Open Interest: 1,111				
<b>COFFEE B</b>				
May	1,780	1,754	1,760	1,775
Mar	1,765	1,740	1,754	1,758
Jan	1,675	1,675	1,677	—
Sep	1,680	1,635	1,645	1,655
Dec	1,680	1,640	1,675	1,689
Nov	1,680	1,640	1,675	1,685
May	1,680	1,640	1,675	1,685



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9 Bin  
13 Cake finisher  
14 Balleter  
15 River to the  
16 Elly's golf  
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18 An amount of  
20 Cup  
21 Disturbed  
22 Wigwag  
23 River duck  
24 Wagner and  
25 Powers on  
26 some TV sets?  
27 Loser to a fable  
28 Neighbor of  
29 A Gerabwin  
30 Amazon  
31 Dolphin  
32 Surmise  
33 Checkup  
34 Mythical bird  
35 Yearn  
36 —majesté  
37 Playing areas  
38 For Paderes  
39 at  
40 Other  
41 Logger's steel  
42 Errant  
43 Allude (to)
- 54 Also  
55 Alan's garden  
56 What Macbeth  
57 was not his  
58 king  
59 Scudrone, on  
60 screen  
61 Relative of a  
62 card  
63 One and  
64 "Rhythm"
- 65 What an R.N.  
66 administrators
- DOWN
- 1 Glove for Rick  
2 Cerone  
3 Reverbate  
4 Observed  
5 Curio  
6 Wine cup  
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10 De Sévres and  
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12 Words of  
13 comprehension  
14 Slooped  
15 Pensive person  
16 "In radio  
17 transmission  
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19 Place seating  
20 more than  
21 50,000  
22 34 km of  
23 hiltenders  
24 The Cisco
- 25 In show  
26 position  
27 An Asian  
28 capital  
29 Delia  
30 Telephone  
31 for sneeze  
32 Reynard's  
33 me  
34 Victim of  
35 social injustice  
36 Composer  
37 Siegmeyer  
38 Hydra, for one  
39 Like a  
40 cheap skate's  
41 tip  
42 Counterbalance  
43 Refrigerant  
44 gas  
45 Long near  
46 I.Z.  
47 Town on the  
48 Vire  
49 Now's partner  
50 "Cummo"  
51 Architect  
52 Saarinen  
53 Broz  
54 Walcott  
55 Big, mean  
56 A predecessor  
57 of Holmes  
58 The Cisco

## WEATHER

HIGH	LOW	OVERCAST	HIGH	LOW	OVERCAST
ALABAMA	18	14	24	10	50
ALASKA	17	13	24	10	50
ARIZONA	18	14	24	10	50
ARKANSAS	18	14	24	10	50
CALIFORNIA	18	14	24	10	50
CANADA	18	14	24	10	50
CHICAGO	18	14	24	10	50
CINCINNATI	18	14	24	10	50
CLEVELAND	18	14	24	10	50
DALLAS	18	14	24	10	50
DENVER	18	14	24	10	50
DETROIT	18	14	24	10	50
HOUSTON	18	14	24	10	50
LOS ANGELES	18	14	24	10	50
MEMPHIS	18	14	24	10	50
MILWAUKEE	18	14	24	10	50
MINNEAPOLIS	18	14	24	10	50
MOBILE	18	14	24	10	50
MONTREAL	18	14	24	10	50
MOSCOW	18	14	24	10	50
MUNICH	18	14	24	10	50
NEW YORK	18	14	24	10	50
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PARIS	18	14	24	10	50
PRAGUE	18	14	24	10	50
REYKJAVIK	18	14	24	10	50
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	14	24	10	50
ROME	18	14	24	10	50
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SHANGHAI	18	14	24	10	50
SINGAPORE	18	14	24	10	50
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TUNIS	18	14	24	10	50
VENICE	18	14	24	10	50
VIENNA	18	14	24	10	50
WARSAW	18	14	24	10	50
WASHINGTON	18	14	24	10	50
ZURICH	18	14	24	10	50

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

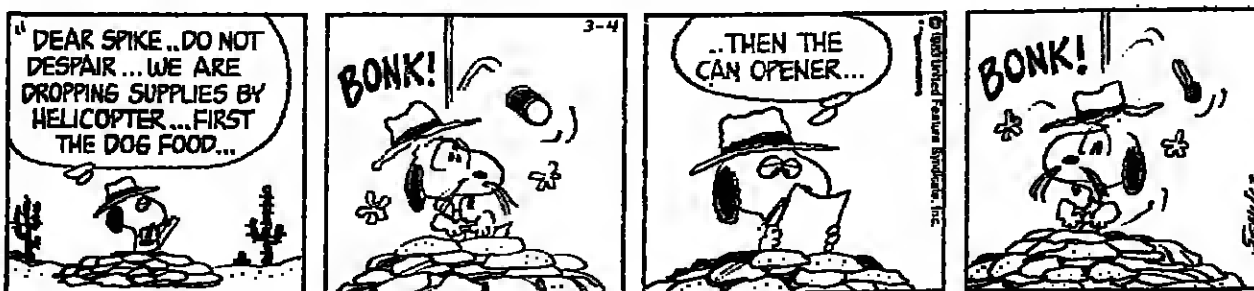
## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 3, 1983

ALMANAC MANAGEMENT CO. S.A.	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
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## PEANUTS



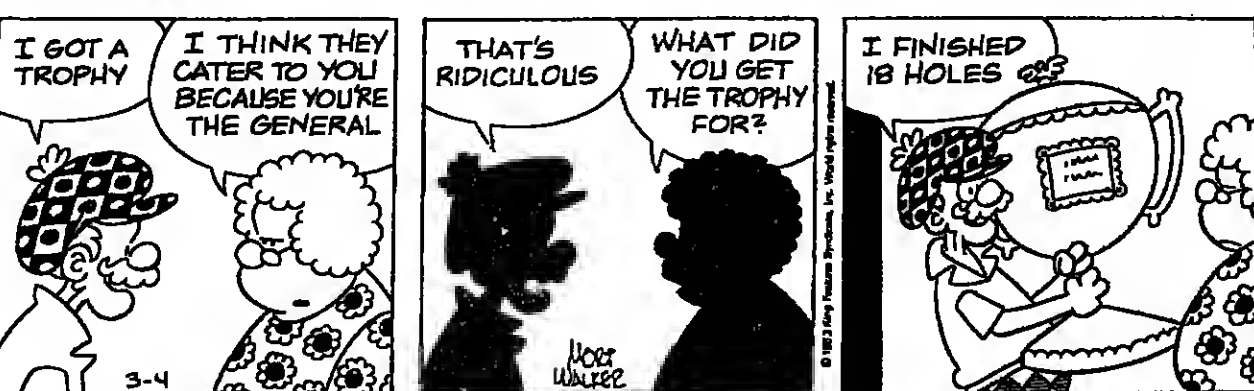
## B.C.



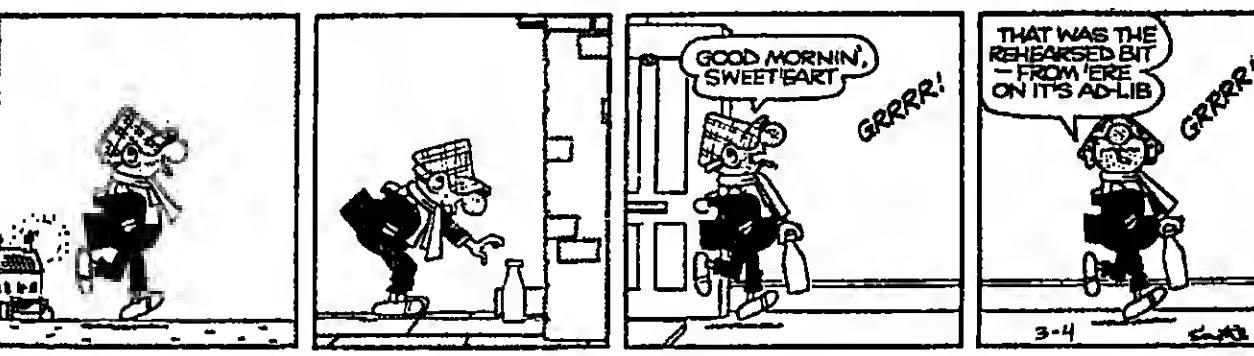
## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



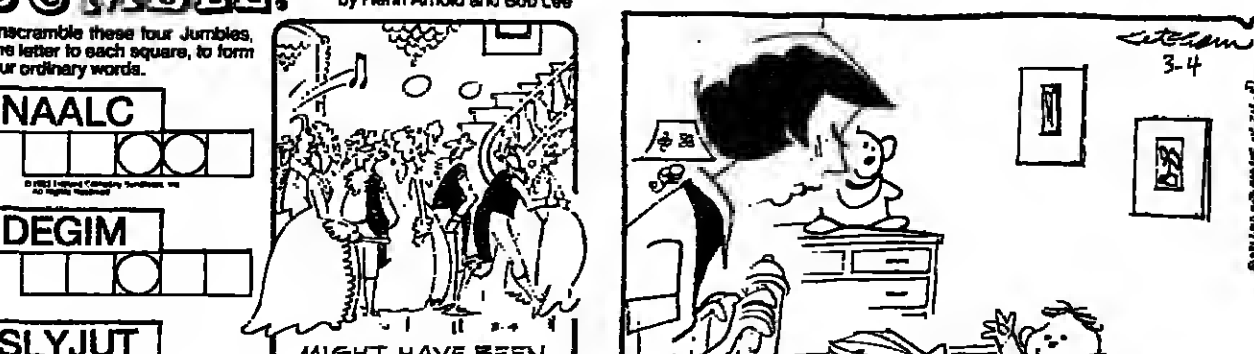
## WIZARD of ID



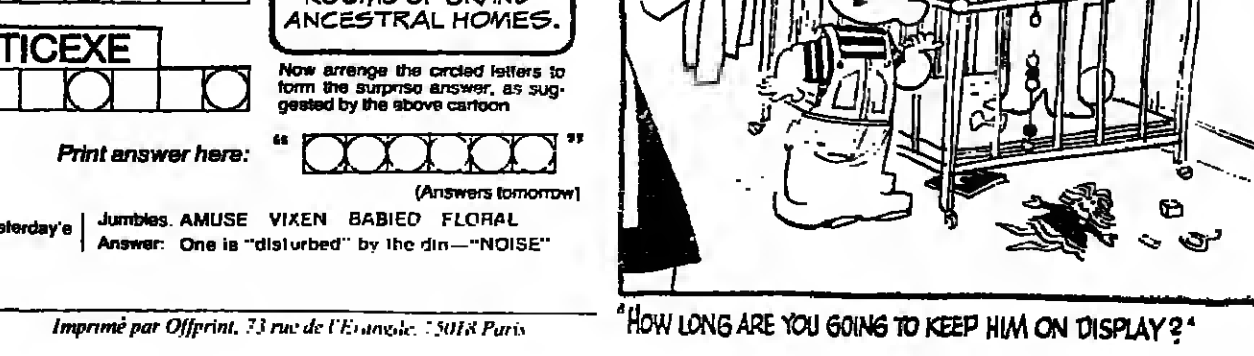
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## BOOKS

## THRESHOLD TO TOMORROW

By Ruth Montgomery. 269 pp. \$13.95. Putnam's, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Phyllis Theroux

RUTH MONTGOMERY has led an interesting life. In 1936, as a young reporter for the Detroit Times, she posed as a member of a racist group called the "Black Legion" to solve a murder that had baffled the police. Montgomery not only claims to have solved the murder but she also uncovered the fact that Detroit's chief of police was a secret member of the organization. Later she was the first woman journalist to be featured on the popular NBC radio show "The Big Story." But her biggest "Big Story" lay ahead.

Montgomery's middle years in the newspaper profession were a steady climb up the ladder of scoops and exclusives. She once hid under a waiter's table to get into Doris Duke's honeymoon suite for an interview. Her stories filled from Havana in 1947 reportedly changed Cuban national politics of that time. The only woman reporter allowed to cover FDR's funeral at the White House, she was elected president of the Women's National Press Club in Washington in 1950 and by the time she was through writing a column for the Times-Herald called "Wash., D.C.," it would not be inaccurate to say that Montgomery pretty much had covered the world on one level, that is.

Then, in the 1960s, Montgomery was introduced to the then-unknown Washington seer, Jean Dixon. Fascinated by her story, Montgomery wrote the phenomenally successful "A Gift of Prophecy," which placed Dixon irrevocably in the public eye and launched Montgomery upon an investigation into the world of psychic phenomena, a subject that has held her attention ever since.

If one were to take a tour down the dark, framed corridors of the occult, paranormal and supernatural, one could do worse than hire Montgomery as a guide. She now has written eight books on the subject and is hailed on the dust jacket of her latest book as "America's leading authority on psychic phenomena," which probably is true.

In Montgomery's "Search for the Truth" (an early book in this series) her discoveries about life, death, reincarnation and the psychic powers both of herself and others, ring truthful, if not true. But her latest book, "Threshold to Tomorrow," rings like a bell with one clapper and I can't shake the feeling that Montgomery has crossed one threshold too many.

"If you have not already met a Walk-in," begins Montgomery in the foreword, "you soon will. They are everywhere." The Walk-ins are here, she explains, to help the world prepare for a shift upon its axis that will take place at the close of this century, possibly after a devastating war.

Anyway, Sadat was a Walk-in. Chuck Colson is one, too. (It happened in the driveway when he begged God to "take me" as the Watergate crisis reached a peak.) Moses, Ben Franklin, Gandhi and Jesus (who Montgomery says was the greatest Walk-in ever) also are Walk-ins, or "idealistic but not perfected souls, who, through spiritual growth in previous incarnations, have earned the right to take over unwanted bodies, if their overriding goal is to help mankind."

This thought, for those of you who have not read "Strangers Among Us," Montgomery's first book on Walk-ins, may be quite a lot to swallow. But in fairness to Montgomery, it does not do to read her books on of sequence. As she evolves, so do her books, gaining weight in minds that already have been prepared by Montgomery to accept what she might have rejected herself.

There is, for instance, the matter of her "Guides," or discarnate spirits, who have been aiding Montgomery rather significantly in her writing since 1960 by guiding her fingers (after a period of meditation when she is in the alpha state) across the typewriter. Montgomery's Guides, she explains, are "souls, like ourselves, who have lived innumerable earth lives but are currently in the spirit plane, as you and I will be when we eventually pass through the door called death."

The Guides' purpose is to "awake us earthlings" to the realities of the world beyond our five senses, and one cannot read Montgomery's psychic books without accepting the Guides as an empirically solid fact in her life. This reader has no problem with them. They seem to make good sense most of the time and sometimes they are quite funny.

In "Strangers Among Us" Montgomery asked her Guides if she was a Walk-in. "My unseen pen pals are not given to flattery. No, you are not a Walk-in," they bluntly replied. "But one day you may decide to make way for a Walk-in. Until then, do that which you came into this earth to do. We'll help."

"Threshold to Tomorrow" is divided into life stories of living Walk-ins, currently occupying the bodies of human beings, most of whom suffered a traumatic or near-death experience that caused them to give up on life. They are starting New Age communes, engaged in scientific research, devoting their lives to philanthropy or still searching for their mission. But all of them are radically different people from what they were before they were "replaced" by the souls that currently motivate their activities.

Only one Walk-in, says Montgomery, is the "returned soul of a world-famous genius of the immediate past": Bjorn Ortenheim, a scientist-inventor from Sweden, actually is Albert Einstein. Haste to assume us that she was skeptical of her Guides' confirmation of this fact, Montgomery says that Ortenheim has been written up in a number of respectable magazines for his alternative energy systems work, received many grants, awards and letters of praise. If, as Montgomery maintains, we are in for it, an apocalyptic sense, she has provided a lot of service by naming names of Walk-ins who may lead us out of the mess. But if it is not practical to move to Seattle, where there seem to be quite a number of Walk-ins (she gives names and addresses of some of them), what are we supposed to do?

Thoreau once advised Emerson on how to choose healthy, tree-producing acorns from a handful of acorns. When floated in a bucket of water, the good acorns will sink. "Threshold to Tomorrow," compared with previous Montgomery books — floats.

Phyllis Theroux is a reporter for The Washington Post Magazine.

## London's Leaning Tower

The Associated Press

LONDON — Government surveys have concluded that the docktower of Big Ben, the famous landmark rising from Britain's houses of Parliament, is leaning. Environment Undersecretary Sir George Young told the House of Commons that the tower is nine inches (22.86 centimeters) out of true perpendicular at its top.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

If you have plenty of time for a drive to an airport, a slow but predictable route may be appropriate. But if you are in danger of missing a plane, take the fast highway and pray that you don't run into a traffic jam.

Similarly in bridge, if everything seems easy, safety should be a prime consideration. But when trouble is piling up, assume that the cards will be favorably.

This line of thought was adopted by South on the diagrammed deal. The fact that a highly optimistic contract was reached can be attributed to a debasement of bidding currency that has become popular recently. A two no-trump opening still calls for about 23 points among social players. Standard among tournament players has long been 21-22, but there is a growing group of players who prefer 20-21.

This was the North-South agreement, but North failed to make the proper adjustment by passing. His 4-point hand would have represented a borderline raise opposite a 21-22 point opening, since no trump games are hard to play if almost all the strength is in one hand.

West led the club jack, and South played the hand skillfully. He had only one entry to the dummy, and if he used that for the obvious diamond finesse he was most unlikely to emerge with nine tricks. He therefore made the assumption that the diamond queen would

fall conveniently. He won immediately with the club king and led a heart to the king. West might have beaten the contract if he had had the wit to duck smoothly, for South would no doubt have misread the heart situation.

However, West won, as almost anyone would, and persevered with clubs. South took his ace, cashed his top diamonds and shut his eyes. When he opened them again he found that the queen had obligingly made an appearance.

Two more diamonds were cashed, to end in the dummy. The heart finesse against the jack was the last hurdle, and was safely negotiated. South emerged with nine tricks, breathing hard, and in the circumstances, had to forgive North for his optimistic bidding.

Both sides were vulnerable. The deal:

North: ♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2. South: ♠ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♥ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♦ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2, ♣ A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2.

JUMBLE







